The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin Ratified.

Speeches by R. W. Blatchford, William M. Evarts, Judge Tracy of California, Mr. Rusch of Iowa, Gen. B. F. Bruce, Gen. Nye, G. W. Curtis, Hon. Horace Greeley, and Wm. H. Fry.

Resolutions and Songs, Bonfires, Cannon Firing and Considerable Enthusiasm.

In response to a call to meet and ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, an exceedingly large number of Republicans congregated in and around Cooper Institute last evening. Nearly an hour before the time for organizing the meeting in the main hall, a cannon, placed in front of the Institute, and an excellent band of musicians on the balcony, kept the attention of those who had gathered outside until the doors were opened. At 7¾ o'clock the hall was two-thirds full, and at 8 o'clock, when the inside meeting was organized, the hall contained as many men as could be accommodated with sitting or standing room. The platform was filled by those who were named to address the meeting, by some of those who were named to act as officers, and by a number of gentlemen well known to the Republicans of the City. The rear of the platform was decorated with American flags, and a number of transparencies, on which were such inscriptions as the following:

"Tall ABE—give him room to stretch."
"Poor J. B.—let him rest."
"LONG, lank, lean ABE."
"Tammany on its last legs."
"ABE, the giant-killer."
"SEYMOUR declines running."
"All the way from Illinois."
"LONG ABE."
"Honest ABE."

And many others of like import. And soon after the organization the Ninth Ward Republican Association arrived, bearing a "Lincoln Rail," presented to the Republican General Committee by Col. A. L. CHRILLAN, of Galena, Ill., and a banner on which was a likness of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the act of splitting a rail. The entrance of the rail created great enthusiasm.

At the time appointed, Mr. JAMES DAVIS went forward upon the platform and nominated for President of the meeting R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., and he was elected unanimously. On taking the chair he spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-REPUBLICANS: I should be alike insensible and ungrateful, if I failed to appreciate and acknowledge the distinguished honor conferred upon me by selecting me to preside on this occasion over this immense assembly. But for an accident, which detains him at home, the place which I now occupy by your suffrage would be filled by one whom we all delight to honor, and whose name and whose influence is a tower of strength to any cause in which he lends his efforts and his influence, and I am authorized by him to say that those efforts, and his influence, and his hearty concurrence, are here with us to-night. I allude to MOSES H. GRINNELL. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens: We have assembled often in this hall on important occasions, but never on one so important and involving such deep and such interesting results. We have met heretofore to ratify State nominations, and Municipal nominations, but so vast an assembly as this has never met anywhere in this City to ratify, at any time previous, a great national nomination; and we may congratulate ourselves, fellow-citizens, that we can meet, and that we can approve of, and that we can ratify such a nominee as has been presented to us by the Convention at Chicago. We can congratulate ourselves and pledge ourselves to the success of the nominees of that Convention. [Applause.] In ABRAHAM LINCOLN as our standard-bearer—[great applause and twice three cheers for LINCOLN, during which the band struck up "Hail to the Chief,"]—in ABRAHAM LINCOLN as our standard-bearer we have an approved, faithful, tried and honest Republican, imbued with our principles, and one who, if elevated to the Presidential chair, will be an honor to our party and an honor to our country, and who will carry into the national capital and into the national Cabinet, a stern integrity, and principles of honesty and uprightness, which will put to shame the corruption which has so long usurped and abused the Presidential chair and the Cabinet. [Applause.] Fellow citizens, let us then to-night resolve and determine that success shall attend our efforts. It requires nothing but efforts and our strenuous exertions to insure the success of our candidates. We can enter on that determination with every prospect of success. The great, harmonious Democratic Party [laughter] are now agreed on nothing but to differ. They are demoralized—they are broken to pieces, probably never to be reunited. The late irrepressible prize fight at Charleston (laughter) is soon to be followed by the double "mill" at Baltimore and Richmond. [Laughter and applause.] What may be the result of those Conventions we don't know, but we shall soon know. It may be that a peace will be patched up, but it will be but a temporary one—only made for the purpose of securing the plunder and the spoils, which the Democratic Party have so long enjoyed, and which they are now so reluctant to part with. But I believe, fellow-citizens, that Mr. DOUGLAS and his adherents will surrender to the domineering will of the slave power. I believe that the task masters of the South will compel the Northern and Western delegates, who have thus far stood by him, to surrender their principles, and to give way to them. But, fellow-citizens, it matters not to us Republicans who may be nominated at Baltimore or at Richmond, or how many candidates they may have in the field. Our course is equally onward, and our success is equally sure. [Great applause.] We go into the contest for principle, not for plunder. [Applause.] Our principles are founded on eternal truth, and justice, and right and freedom; and truth is mighty, and must prevail. [Loud cheers.] Fellow-citizens, although we have a candidate who is to lead us into this contest, and to lead us as I believe to victory, [applause,] yet I cannot conceal from myself, and you cannot disguise the fact, that had we had the choice of a candidate we should have preferred another—the great statesman of New-York. [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for WILLIAM H. SEWARD, which were followed by three more for HORACE GREELEY.] Fellow-citizens, we have known him long, and we have loved him well. You have all been well and familiarly acquainted with his public life. Some of us have known him personally and intimately. I, for one, have known him around his domestic hearth; he has been the friend of my early youth—the friend of my manhood and of my riper years. But, gentlemen, he and I, and all of his personal friends, submit with cheerfulness to the nomination that has been made, and will yield to it our hearty, our cheerful, our unflinching, and our untiring support. [Applause, and three cheers for Mr. BLATCHFORD.] Fellow-citizens, we must not only carry the State of New-York, but Pennsylvania, for if we succeed in carrying New-York without the State of Pennsylvania, our triumph will give us a barren sceptre. The State of Pennsylvania I believe, also can be carried for Mr. LINCOLN; and although the delegation at Chicago from that State drove the dagger home to our hearts, yet if Pennsylvania should require aid of New-York, I pledge myself that the personal friends of Gov. SEWARD will be found foremost in extending to them the helping hand. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, I had the pleasure of being at Chicago as a witness of what was done there. I cannot fail to speak of the generous, of the noble, of the patriotic bearing of our delegation from the whole State, both inside of the Convention and outside of the Convention. Nor can I omit to allude to the closing act of the distinguished Chairman of the Convention, when he mounted, amid the breathless silence of 15,000 people, the Secretary's table and made that motion, preceded by the beautiful speech, that the nomination should be made unanimous. Fellow-citizens, when WM. M. EVARTS mounted that table, [cheers,] with a convulsive heaving of his chest, with sorrow in his heart, and tears in his eyes, and made that beautiful speech, I would rather have made it, fellow-citizens, than to have been the author of ANTONY'S speech over the dead body of CÆSAR. [Applause.] I conclude with one single remark. I hope, if there is any heart-burning left in any Republican—I hope if there are any griefs, any disappointments, they will from this night be buried and forgotten; and I hope that we will, one and all, let the limpid stream of Lethe flow over our memories, and forever blot out the recollections of it.

When the President had concluded his remarks, a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected, and the organization stood as follows:

PRESIDENT:

Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. James Watson Webb, Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. Truman Smith, Hon. John Slosson, Hon. B. F. Manierre, Hon. David R. Jacques, Robert T. Haws, Esq., Charles H. Marshall, Wm. C. Bryant, Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., A. W. Griswold, Augustus W. Siemann, Geo. W. Blunt, Henry A. Hurlburt, Gen. Wm. Hall, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, Hon Charles A. Peabody, Hon. Wm. Mitchell, Hon. Fred. A. Conkling, Hon. Robert Emmet, Francis G. Hall, D. Randolph Martin, David Dudley Field, Wm R Crosby, Charles King, LL. D., T. A. Tellkampf, M. D., Robert. H. McCurdy, John J. Phelps, Cyrus Curtiss, Otto Loeschigk, John F. Crosby, James A Roosevelt, Hermann Raster, Wm. Wood, Fred. Schwedler, Thos. B. Stillman, Hiram Barney, Chas. A. Stetzon, Robert S. Gould, John A C. Gray, John Kress, Daniel Drew, F. C. Benedict, Wm. D. Murphy, Isaac J. Oliver, S. N. Phelps, Julius Brill, S. S. Wyckoff, Wm. Adams, John Paine, S. Griswold, M. D., Wm. C Russell, Severn D. Moulton, John Delamater, A. F. Dow, Charles R. Wood, Mordecai L. Marsh, George Manchot, Sinclair Tousey, Charles Seabury, John P. Cummings, James E. Andrews, Abraham T. Riker, Thomas H. Smith, Henry V. Martin, Alex. McLeod, Peter Coutant, P Wight, Edw. P. Breed, Lemuel Palmer. Simeon Draper, Charles Lamb, A. Oakey Hall, James Cuthell, Isaac Sherman, Louis Naumann, Horatio N. Warren, James Owens, Geo Haggerty, Christian Schwarz, Geo. Denison, Thos. Christy, Wm. A Darling, Henry Beeny, Charles Sutton, Henry Smith, Sextus L. Kapff, Charles T. Rodgers, Philip Walden, Dan. T. Hoag, Arthur Boyce, Geo. J. Gregory, Rob. A. Adams, Cummings H. Tucker, E. Farrene, Isaac Dayton, Geo. S. Levings, Lewis Hoops, Daniel Ullman, Dennis McCabe, Washington Smith, Valentine Koon, Benj Sherwood, John L. Hanson, John Wachter, John Gilliland.

SECRETARIES.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	J. Clits Morrison, Jacob Dieffenbacher,	12.	Alex. P. Ketchum, Heinrich Frank,
2.	John Shipton, Peter Holm,	13.	Wm. A. Walker, David H. Gildersleeve.
3.	Sam Ieconte, John M Costa.	14.	Thomas G. Baker, August Kunkel.
4.	Gervais Prince, Herrman Oelze.	15.	Thurber Bailey, D W Leeds.
5.	Edward R. Spooner, Thomas Outwater.	16.	John Sedgwick, Horatio N. Sherwood,
6.	James Ryan, Ferris Waring.	17.	John Lalor, Wm. Stietzmann.
7.	J. Bancroft Stevens, Charles H. Ball.	18.	J. Austin Stevens, Wm. S. Dodge.
8.	Isaac D. Garmo. Henry N Morgan.	19.	Hamlin Babcock, Wm. A. Dooley,
9.	F. J. Tucker, James R. Brant.	20.	John V. Gridley, Bernhard Hamann.
10.	Charles E. Kugler, John H. Bull.	21.	Wm. G. Esterbrook, John s. Bryan.
11.	George Sparrow, Wm. E. Buryea.	22.	James Mariner, Frederick Kapp.
Young Men's Republican Union			Erasmus Sterling, E. A. Mann.
Campaign Club			C. H. Swords, A. C. Hills.
Rail-Splitters' Club Battalion			Seymour A. Bunce, George F. Hopper.

JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of the City of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby resolve, as follows: That, while we preferred our own statesman, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, as our standard-bearer in the coming contest, we heartily and hopefully accept, and hereby ratify the action of the Republican National Convention in nominating for President and Vice President of the United States, Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

Resolved, That we can with confidence challenge the closest investigation and scrutiny into the whole public and private life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Born in poverty and obscurity, he has by his own efforts raised himself from humble life to an eminence that may justly command the admiration of friend and foe. With ability that no man can gainsay or deny, with a firmness and decision of character that nothing can sway, with integrity that has never been questioned, with a record for freedom that bears no taint, and with a broad and comprehensive nationality that will guard over and protect the whole Union, we will rally around him, support him, and triumphantly elect him to the high position the people have designated him to fill.

Resolved, That the name of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, is a fit second for that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois; and in his spotless life and character, his solid abilities, his long public service, his familiarity with legislation, his great executive talent, his uniformly dignified, modest and conciliatory course on all public questions, and his devotion to freedom, are a sufficient guarantee of his ample fitness to fill with honor the high position for which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That we approve and adopt the declaration of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention; and we recognize in the great truths therein so boldly and comprehensively enunciated, the foundation of our Republican Government, and the only basis upon which this country can find enduring peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That the corruption, extravagance, imbecility and sectionalism of the present Administration have retarded the progress of the country, shorn labor of its just reward, paralyzed industry, and trampled upon justice and liberty, and we will not only wipe out and utterly extermine it, but we will place the General Government in the hands of those who will give strength to the State, harmony to the Union, and even-handed justice to all.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other, and our fellow-citizens of the Union, to give the vote of the Empire State to LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

In the language of our own great statesman, "no truer or firmer defenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have fallen." Their election will restore the Government of the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the watchword of the Republican Party then be, Union and Liberty, and onward to Victory.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. EVARTS' SPEECH.

MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS then presented himself, and was received with enthusiastic and vociferous cheers. When silence was restored, he addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, REPUBLICANS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: I appear before you to join with you in the congratulations of our party and of the country upon the nomination made at Chicago. [Loud cheers.] By the favor of the State Convention, it happened me to be one of the delegation sent from this City to represent it—its wishes, its ideas, its wisdom and its choice—as it was able to contribute them all to the common councils that were there to prevail; but not less did we consider ourselves entrusted with the duty of hearing, of weighing, of understanding and of conferring in the general judgments of the great Republican Party—[cheers]—as they should be presented from the different sections of the country. And, gentlemen, we knew that our duty in representing you there committed you and us—committed the Republican Party of this State, to a duty, and made it a pleasure to respond to whatever should be the result after consultations, after liberal and judicious conferences of the different views of the different parts of the country. And, gentlemen, allow me to say, as the first point in the report—the simple report which I shall take leave to present to you—of the proceedings of that Convention, that from the beginning of it to the close, there never was an impression on my mind—there never was an impression on the mind of a member of the New-York delegation that there was anything but a public spirit and a devotion to the good of the party and the good of the country to be secured through the triumph of the party that animated the congregated masses of that Convention. [Cheers.] There was not one unkind word uttered. There was not one unkind sentiment felt. There was not an unfair advantage taken or was there anything—

A VOICE—Mr. Chairman, there are fifteen thousand people in the street, and no one to speak to them, can't you spare us a speaker? [Laughter.]

THE CHAIRMAN—Is there any gentleman that will volunteer in obedience to an earnest call like that? [Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.]

Mr. EVARTS—Now, gentlemen, unless a little silence will be preserved, neither the fifteen thousand outside, nor the five thousand inside, will hear any speaker. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Good, Sir.

Mr. EVARTS—Well, as I was saying, from the beginning to the close of the proceedings of that Convention, there was never an impression or a supposition that anything but public views and public considerations, looking to the good of the party and the good of the country, and the success of the party actuated the advocacy—and the zealous advocacy of the different names that were presented to the Convention. [Cheers.] I need not say to you, gentlemen, that expressing and representing the opinions of the Republican Party of New-York, as we understood it, your delegation was wholly, entirely, unanimously, throughout all the ballots, in favor of WILLIAM H. SEWARD as the candidate. [Loud cheers.] I need not say to you that our preference and our opinions rested wholly on public grounds, of which we then and now were not and are not ashamed. [Loud cheers.] I need not say to you that we expected to find, and that we did find, the advocates and the friends of other candidates as zealous, as earnest, as sincere, and, let me add, as honest and as publicly supported, as we, in your behalf, claimed we were. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, traversing this part of the country between our great Metropolis and the Queen City of the Prairie West, we met at every stage of our flying career, when a moment's time was offered us, evidences that the country was wide awake on the subject of the Republican nominations. [Cheers.] And wherever we went, whatever the preferences of the people may be, you may rely upon it, that they knew that the New-York delegation was for Governor SEWARD, [loud and continued cheering] and, gentlemen, they cheered and applauded them for being so. [Cheers.] We met by appointment—your delegation did—at 10 o'clock on the 15th of May, in Chicago, the day preceding the assembling of the Convention, and let me say to you that then it was quite obvious and as it continued to be throughout the entire session of the Convention, until the nomination had been made, that the great question was, whether Gov. SEWARD would be nominated, or whether he would not be nominated; and the great inquiry upon the solution of which this question was to be determined, was understood to be a public, an open, an honest and a sincere inquiry. But whether he was fit to be nominated was not the question; for everybody knew that he was. [Cheers.] It was not whether he deserved well of the party, as far as personal deserts should ever affect the public actions of a great party, for upon the point that he deserved the nomination, there was no doubt. But, Sir, the great public and pertinent inquiry urged in private conversation, urged by the different delegates, urged by all the men of influence, and urged by all the influences that every honest man felt at liberty to exert, was whether the party was large enough, was comprehensive enough, strong enough, secure enough, to put its fortunes in the prominent candidate and the famous leader that had carried them through many fights. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, there was but little questioning and but little feeling as to who the nominee should be, until this first question was determined. Whether it was to be SEWARD or not; and that depended, as I said to you before, upon the great party question to be decided by the wisdom, the intelligence and patience, and the forbearance on all sides of this preliminary question. The calculation, gentlemen of your Delegation, and of those who acted in your interest in favoring the nomination of our own was not misdirected, or was there any fault in their opinion as to his strength upon the ballots to be taken, or upon the fact that he would combine a larger number of States and a larger number of votes than any one else; and on the first ballot 173 votes drawn from fourteen different States of the Union, placed your favorite far ahead on the list. [Cheers.] Then, indeed, was noticeable that the special strength and the local spirit that was claimed, and that was urged on behalf of various other candidates, such as Gov. CHASE such as BATES, such as Gen. CAMERON, was insignificant really in comparison with the mighty evidence of a general support of the present nominee, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Enthusiastic cheers.] There was the evidence upon the first ballot, it was more distinctly pronounced upon the second, and it was finally ascertained upon the third. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had seventy votes beyond SEWARD on the first ballot, yet he came much nearer to him in that other element that I have noticed of the support which was given to him, for of the 102 votes that he collected on the first ballot they were drawn from 11 different States, showing a general a party and public preference and support to him, against which fifty votes all from Pennsylvania to Gen. CAMERON; the forty-nine votes almost all from Ohio for Gov. CHASE, and the forty-eight votes for Mr. BATES, almost exclusively from States that by no possibility could throw a larger vote in his favor, indicated that it was between LINCOLN and SEWARD; and it was upon public grounds that the party in this solemn Council was to deliberate. The second ballot, although Gov. SEWARD still preserved his preeminence, and had increased his vote to 184, brought Mr. LINCOLN up to 180, and showed—

[Here the speaker was interrupted by the entrance into the Hall of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association, preceded by a band playing the enlivening air of "Garryowen." They were enthusiastically received.]

Mr. EVARTS continued—Upon the close, gentlemen, of the second ballot, as I have said, though SEWARD still preserved the lead, yet the acquisition to Mr. LINCOLN, which had brought him up to within four votes of Gov. SEWARD, showed that the question which had actuated the delegation, as to whether SEWARD could safely and wisely be nominated, was approaching its solution in the minds of the Convention. Then the second question was, "If SEWARD cannot safely and wisely be nominated, who can?" And it was plain that men's minds were concentrating as the conviction that ABRAHAM LINCOLN could. [Loud cheers.] The third ballot, gentlemen, extinguished the hopes and the plans of your delegation, and the particular affections and preferences which were felt in this State, and in other States, for the nomination of Gov. SEWARD. And yet, gentlemen, we bring back his name to you from that Convention, more honored, more beloved, with more power in it to conjure up those principles, and with more light and splendor to attract and to diffuse political power, than it ever had before. [Loud cheers.] If Mr. SEWARD was not the Nestor of the votes of these delegates, he was the Nestor of their judgments and of their hearts. [Loud cheers.] There was not a speech made there at that Convention, of which his name and fame was not the burden. [Cheers.] There was not a voice there but felt that it was a sacrifice that had been made in the sense and the feeling of duty, and yet that it was a sacrifice which the party could recover from in its triumph, and that SEWARD would feel for the country and for the party more than ever. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, it is not my purpose to make more than a single observation upon the causes that had produced this state of distrust in the minds of the Convention, as to the expediency of nominating SEWARD. There were, of course, two considerations in the Republican Party—a young, a growing, and a bold party—that there was nothing like discouragement in its history hitherto, and that that history had shown that, without flinching, it had acted in accordance with its principles; and, also, that in every State, if there was a vacancy to be filled in the Senate, there was but one spirit, one purpose, and one act, and that was the act of the Republican Party in each State, to explore the ranks of the party, and find who was the ablest, who was the fairest, and who was the most reliable man to place in the post of honor, of danger and of duty in the Senate of the United States. Yes, Sir, they had seen that party, growing in the short space of six years, under this guidance, bringing up 24 Senators to stand by Gov. SEWARD as a Republican. They felt that the duty and services of this Republican Party to this country was a duty and a service that required principle, courage, nerve and fidelity—[hear, hear]—and they saw that it commenced in the laying out of a new platform, and the marking out of a new path. And they felt that when, from a feeble beginning, in four years it had grown to comprehend thirteen thousand voters, and had carried twenty-five Senators into the Senate, that no man could say that the platform upon which they stood was not popular with the masses. The delegation, therefore, felt that recognizing services and abilities, and the organization of the party, they should put forward the leader for weal or for woe; but, of course, with the same honesty, the same zeal, the same rectitude of purpose and the same intelligence, they felt that at this stage of our progress, to insure success in the campaign, they should nominate a man likely to meet with the popular vote in all the States. It was because of the preponderance of feeling and judgment in that Convention of 446 delegates from twenty-four States of this Union and three Territories, that it came to the conclusion that it was not expedient and wise to trust the standard in Gov. SEWARD's hands, fearful only of success. The learned gentlemen then referred at length to the prospects of Gov. SEWARD's election if nominated, and proceeded. The reason that LINCOLN was nominated was that SEWARD could not be elected; but yet the principles of SEWARD are the principles of LINCOLN, and the courage of SEWARD was the courage of LINCOLN. [Loud cheers.] That honest fidelity to Republicanism which was SEWARD's was also LINCOLN's—[cheers.]—and from the time the party had birth LINCOLN has been in it; he has come into it willingly, and let me tell you he will stay in it as long as SEWARD or any other man. Now, gentlemen, it was for these reasons that LINCOLN was nominated, and I submit to you that they are excellent reasons.

Mr. EVARTS then alluded to the nomination of Vice-President. They had nominated a man who was honest, able, competent, and one who was an earnest Republican. [Cheers.] He then continued:

And now, gentlemen, the platform has favored you all. There is anything wanting in it of earnestness, distinctness, and completeness of statement of Republican principles,—if there is anything deficient, or falling short of a complete, general, comprehensive, perfect set of principles and measures for all subjects which divide our countrymen, and which is satisfactory to the one who was entitled, at all events, to the nomination, I have nothing to say; and I say to you now, that on that Platform, with these candidates, there is to be a conflict with the Democracy, which will either sustain or defeat our views and principles; and I will say to you that in my judgment, with the issues that divide this people and with the candidates before them, the Republican success is neither doubtful nor insecure. [Cheers.] Now, the question is asked, what New-York is going to do, and what Gov. SEWARD's friends are going to do? [Voice—"Vote for LINCOLN."] These two questions, gentlemen, are one and the same, for the friends of New-York are the friends of Gov. SEWARD, and the friends of Gov. SEWARD are the friends of New-York; and they are both going to do what New-York and his friends have always done, and in the Republican Party what he has done, and that is our duty, and our whole duty. [Cheers.] By every obligation of duty, by every sense of honor, by every feeling of zeal and interest that belongs to us as party men and citizens, we are impelled to so act that the Republican strength of '56 and '58 is going to be exhibited in a more vehement and triumphant victory in the vote of 1860. Nor are we going to get over this. We have more reason for zeal than belongs to mere party warfare. The great stirring principles which animated the party in '56, and animate it now, are the same. Kansas stands the same now as in '56, not having advanced one inch in the enjoyment of its rights, except so far as your Republican Party have succeeded, and so advanced it. [Cheers.] Where you have ruled in the Republican branch of Congress, Kansas is victorious, but where Democracy rules, Kansas stands with all the shackles against it that were perpetrated four years ago, unredressed and unrepented of. So the two great questions before us then, as to whether this is a Slave-holding nation—whether there is a provision in the Constitution which encourages the growth of chattel Slavery—this is still the dogma of Democracy, while we deny it. I ask you if the issues growing out of Slavery are not still vital, when the Slave-trade flourishes, and when the centre of its support is in the City of New York, and where it has grown up so monstrously of late?

There is but one sentiment that divides with the love of liberty the affections of the American people, and that is the love of Union—I never care to weigh which of these I prefer, for it is our liberty that preserves our Union, and our Union that preserves our liberty. [Cheers.]

[Here a procession bearing a Lincoln rail marched in, and was received with prolonged cheers.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE TRACY, OF CALIFORNIA.

Judge TRACY, Chairman of the California delegation at Chicago, was the next speaker. He said he had come a long way to attend to this ratification of the nomination of the next President of the United States. [Cheers.] His whole heart, and the whole heart of the delegation with him from California, was with the New-York delegation for Mr. SEWARD. They failed to bestow the nomination upon the man who stood head and shoulders above his fellows, and then they felt that Mr. LINCOLN would be a leader that they could follow wherever his white plumes would be shown amidst the ranks of war. [Cheers.] We gave our hearts, purposes, and hopes to him, and as earnestly and truly as it was possible for us to be, and as disciples of the true faith, we follow "Honest Ole ABE" in this fight. [Cheers.] I have hardly a word to say in addition to what has been uttered by Mr. EVARTS; but I say to you, gentlemen, that we have now before us a great work to be done. Let us not imagine that it is to be done lightly or carelessly—that our victory is to be won without an effort. We can do the work. It wants "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and we can do it. It is true the 18th has not yet passed; Baltimore and Richmond are yet to be heard from. There was an old man in my town, in Connecticut, by the name of BEN MANNING, and BEN walked along a road where there was not a tree or any water. His son LEFF was with him. "LEFF," says he, "this is a good place to fish." "Why, father, there is no water here." "True; but it's a capital place to twitch." [Laughter and cheers.] Now, it seems to me Mr. DOUGLAS at Baltimore, may find it a capital place to twitch, but that the place may be lacking in all the essential qualities of that exercise. [Cheers.] If Richmond joins him at Baltimore, we will have a fair stand-up fight with him. If Richmond does come in the South yields every point for which she has been contending for many months and years. It cannot be done, and Mr. DOUGLAS, nominated at Baltimore without the consent of Richmond, stands terrified before the people. It's an excellent place for him to twitch. Now, I only wish further to say, that in this contest the same spirit that 240 years ago, one cold December day planted itself upon Plymouth Rock, is the spirit that animates our masses to-day. We are not to blame for having been born; not to blame that our mothers taught us the principles of liberty; not to blame that our fathers shed blood upon the fields of the Revolution. We were born to be free when God made us men and gave us the principles belonging to the human heart. God taught that this country was to be the country of free men. [Cheers.] It is not with us the question of the negro, but of the white man—it is a question whether we are to live for our homesteads, for our cottages, with our wives and children, and for the enjoyments clustering around our own hearthstones, or whether this blighting curse of Negro Slavery shall be extended over us, and crush out the hopes of white men forever. We wage no war on the South—we harbor no malice against the South; we mean simply to fence them in (pointing to the rail.) [Cheers.] It is all we propose to do.

SPEECH OF GEN. BRUCE, OF MADISON COUNTY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEN OF NEW-YORK CITY: Although I possess my full quota of vanity, yet I am not blind enough to believe that this kind and cordial reception that you have given to me and to the other speakers this evening is solely given on personal account. I see beyond that a determination in the breast of every individual here to do his whole duty in this emergency; and it is because we talk to you of free speech, free men, free labor and a free country that you receive us with this enthusiasm. [Applause.] My countrymen, what is the question at issue before the American people now? It is a question of Freedom against Slavery. And that issue has been made so plain by the so-called Democratic Party, that he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though he be a Know-Nothing, need not err therein. [Laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, how comes this issue before the people? Where is that proud Democratic Party that once stood in this nation the wonder and admiration of the world, and had a prowess that commanded the respect of the people of this nation and of all the nations of the earth? I say, where is that party that once stood up the representative and the defender of freedom—that party which proclaimed to the world equal rights and equal privileges? Alas! it has gone to that bourne from whence it shall never return. [Laughter.] When I see a man at the present hour claiming to be a Jeffersonian Democrat, I wonder, Sir, what that great apostle of Democracy himself would say if we could be permitted to go to the venerated vault at Monticello and unlock his tomb and bring him out among the living—what would that great apostle of Democracy say to the Democracy of 1860? He would call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon him and hide him from the wrath to come. [Laughter and applause.] I tell you, gentlemen, this Democratic Party sees the handwriting upon the wall. There is an old man at Washington whose knees are knocking together like Belshazzar's. [Great laughter.] Yes, Sir, it is written upon its frontlet, and every man within the pale of the party knows he has got to die. But they act as though they were not afraid to die. But they remind me of a story a friend of mine—a Democrat in this City—told me the other evening, which is so perfectly illustrative of the party that I will tell it. I can't tell a story very well, but I will try this one. A man said he was not afraid to die—he was not at all afraid of death—he had as lief die as not, but he was ashamed to die. Well, Sir, his friends asked him "Why are you ashamed to die?" He didn't like to tell, but they pressed him to know and he said, "The day was when I was plump and fair, and stood up in manly proportions and was somebody; but I have contracted habits that have ruined me—dwarfed me—made me miserable, and I cannot bear to die and be laid out and looked at." [Laughter and cheers.] Ah, gentlemen, I will tell you why the Democratic Party have dwindled down so low. It laid in with the South. The day was when the power of dictation to that party was in Northern hands—when Northern Democrats true to the Constitution and Government were the men who controlled it; but in an evil hour that power went from the North to the South, and from that day to this that party has been growing less and less. [A voice—"Beautifully less."] Northern Democracy has bowed down and kissed the very footstool of the slave power; and whatever the Southern Democracy said, the Northern Democracy were ready to do. And, gentlemen, when I think of your Democratic Party and its workings at the North, it makes me think of a boy who had a bull terrier pup that he was exercising in the yard one day, and wanting to develop all his propensities he said to his father, "flog him." The old gentleman put his cane on him, and immediately he seized the old man by the calf of his leg, and then took mean tooth. The old man was hauling to get out of the scrape, when the boy who was standing off a little way, sung out, "Stand it, daddy, if you can; it will be the making of the pup." [Tremendous laughter and cheers.] The Democratic Party of the South say to that party in the North, while they see it is being torn and dissected, "Hold together if you can—look to the Custom-houses and Post-offices—stand if you can; it will be the making of the Democratic Party at the South. But, Sir, what a power there is to compel men to hang to that party so long as they can see Custom-houses and Post offices. And, Sir, I was about to say that one of the strangest things happened the other day—to see a Postmaster running away from a Post-office instead of sticking to it. [Laughter.] I think, Sir, that is a pretty honest Democrat. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, what have we to do? Are you going to bow down to this slave power. [Voices—"No, no, no."] I thank God that I can come to the City of New-York now and see Republicans. It is my good fortune to live up in the country, in Central New-York, where Republicans grow right up out of the soil. We have not got any men up there that are afraid of cotton. We make flax and spin it—we have linen. Men here in New-York, in times past, have been afraid of cotton. Why, gentlemen, I tell you there is nothing to fear in that respect. Talk about the South dissolving the Union! Who has talked about it? Not a Republican on the floor of Congress has talked about it; but it has been the theme for discussion with the Democratic Party all through the past Winter. They are the men who talk about dissolving the Union. And, my hearers, what are you thinking about here, to sit down quietly and hear the Democratic Press and the Democratic Party talk about the Republican Party's dissolving the Union? Talk about the South withdrawing from this Union! How can it withdraw? Why I, for one, would stand and spill the last drop of blood in my veins before I would see the rights of any State violated. I would defend every State in its rights, and I would see every State smashed before I would see one State withdraw from this fair Union. [Applause.] There is nothing to fear in the South's withdrawing itself from the Union. It attempted it once, and there was a good loud blast from the bugle-horn of ANDREW JACKSON that sealed the nullification for ever. What have the Democratic Party got to talk about? The first thing is, "The Republican Party is sectional," and the second is, "We must carry out the great and overshadowing doctrine of Popular Sovereignty." The Little Giant, when he tried to repeal the Missouri Compromise—and old repeal it—claimed that he gave birth to this great doctrine; but I remember when Gen. Cass sat for nine days and six hours and hatched out the little goblin of Popular Sovereignty. Let us see where it comes from. There was a body of people who were driven from their native land by ruthless persecution; they came over the blue waters, and when the little *May Flower* struck the rock, it had the doctrine inscribed on the sails and on the bowsprit, and everything else. I want to tell you one word about the country. Remember, gentlemen, that God made the country and the Republicans are then, and man made the town. I want to say to you that central New-York is all alive and all on fire; and you will see before the middle of July a greater fire in Central and Western New-York, and in the Western States, probably, than you ever saw before. The nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN is spreading like wild-fire. I am no lawyer, and I am no judge—I am a farmer, and Mr. EVARTS will set me right if I make a mistake. What is the doctrine enunciated by the Supreme Court? It is that the colored men has no rights which the white men is bound to respect. Then there is the decision of Judge KANE, in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON that slaveholders have a right to take their slaves into any free State *in transitu*. Then take the declaration of JAMES BUCHANAN in reply to the New-England clergymen, that the Constitution carries Slavery with it wherever it goes. Now, take that Democratic triangle and see what kind of music can come out of it. In ABRAHAM LINCOLN we have a man true to the Constitution and to the principles of Liberty—whose arm is strong and whose heart is true; a man who is just as certain to be elected President of the United States, in my judgment, as that the election is to come off. And as I close, let me say to you:

"Now is the day and now is the hour—
See the clouds of battle lower,
See approach BUCHANAN's power—
Chains and slavery!

Lay these Loco-focos low,
Tyrants fall where'er they go,
Liberty's in every blow—
Onward, let us do or die!

SPEECH OF LIEUT.-GOV. RUSCH, OF IOWA.

After three cheers for Iowa, and "Hail Columbia" by the band, Mr. RUSCH addressed the meeting with a decidedly German accent. He greeted the Republicans of New-York in the name of the Republicans of Iowa. [Applause.] He was proud to be the representative of the West, for it was the home of "honest old ABE LINCOLN." [Cheers.] He was happy to be one of the happy family that had nominated LINCOLN—raised that tall corn which was to feed the Democracy and prepare them for the slaughter-house. [Laughter.] He was certain that the Little Giant would be sick of it before next Winter. [Applause.] Although Rome was saved by the cackling of geese—that would not do to save Washington from the Democracy; they must cram three thousand rails down their throats. [Laughter.] The people of the West regarded this country as a great farm, with a great deal of uncultivated land, and they wanted to know who was to be the superintendent. They thought ABE LINCOLN would make a good manager of the farm—to the satisfaction of the owners. He carried on his back the evidences of his capability. He had produced the golden wheat of the prairie, the corn and the potato, and he would see that the people were attended to. [Applause.] But there was a little man with a heavy pack, who said that raising wheat and corn was a "mud sill" notion; he wanted to raise that which created civilization and refinement—a little nigger. [Laughter and applause.] But the farmers preferred to cultivate the "mud sill" ideas. He was happy to proclaim that Iowa would certainly be one of the standard-bearers of the Republican cause—[applause]—for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. He was satisfied with the nomination of LINCOLN, but he had gone to Chicago with the determination of voting for Mr. SEWARD. Mr. SEWARD was his idol for years. [Applause.] But he would not declare that the party had but one man fit to be President. [Applause.] They had a thousand, and the last of the thousand was better than the best of the Democrats. [Applause.] But WM. H. SEWARD's time would come. ABE LINCOLN's election and term of four years would educate them to appreciate a man like WM. H. SEWARD. He was sorry in 1852 that the Whig Party had indorsed the Fugitive Slave law, and he had been driven to the Democratic Party. His first vote was for PIERCE. He hoped God would forgive him. [Laughter and applause.] The Democratic Party could not go lower than the depth of disgrace—the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. [Laughter.] A few years would finish them, so that Mr. SEWARD would be the standard of the Republ

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A Fair Day and Fine Breeze—A Bit of a Squall—Exciting Race between the Haze and Favorita—The Haze, Favorita, Rebecca, Manersing and Glengarry take Prizes in their Respective Classes.

Rarely has the New-York Yacht Club enjoyed a more exciting regatta than their sixteenth contest yesterday, for the unpropitious forebodings of the morning tended rather to heighten the pleasure. From an almost dead calm and a drizzling rain, the day emerged into fresh breezes and clear sunshine, and all agreed that the occasion has seldom, if ever, been equaled.

The North River shores were lined with spectators at all available points, and the waters of the Bay were studded thickly by all manner of craft, propelled by steam, or wind, or oars. No less than thirteen steamboats of various sizes conveyed loads of spectators to witness the race throughout. The *Josephine, Miss Price, Thos. P. Way, J. L. Lockwood, O. M. Pettit, Croton, Thos. Hunt, Edwin, R. Birbeck, Magnolia, Yankton, Townsend, Deer, J. L. Stevens* and other steamers kept the waters of the Bay in a continual foam, while the scudding of innumerable sailing craft, and the exertions of the oarsmen, added animation to the scene. Among the yachts outside the race, the *Mystic, Gertrude, Deer, Restless, Norma, Scud Silvie, Madgie* and a host of others were under sail.

The start was rendered rather spiritless by the lack of wind, and the presence of ominous clouds. The congregation of all manner of craft off the Elysian Fields, and the presence of so many spectators on the shores were, however, of interest, in the scene. At precisely 10:35, ten minutes past the time announced, the signal was given for the third-class sloops to start. But four were entered—the *Narragansett, Glengarry, Alpha* and *Ray*. The *Alpha* got her jib up first, and being furthest to the eastward, had a slight start on that tack. The *Ray* followed soon, the *Glengarry* next, and the *Narragansett* last. The *Glengarry*, however, immediately took the lead, tacked first, and kept ahead in her class throughout the race.

At 10:42, seven minutes later, the signal was given for the second-class sloops. The *Mallory, Rowena, Manersing* and *Fanny* were entered, but the *Fanny* did not sail. The *Mallory* took the lead, the *Manersing* next, and the *Rowena* brought up the rear.

But the start of the second-class schooners, at 10:50, was the prettiest sight. The *Restless*, under foresail, mainsail, foregaff and jib; the *Haze*, under foresail, mainsail, foregaff, jib and flying-jib; the *Dawn*, under foresail, mainsail, maingaff, jib and flying-jib; the *Bonita*, with foresail, mainsail, foregaff, maingaff, jib, flying-jib and jib-foresail—a perfect cloud of canvas. The *Rebecca*, of the first-class sloops, having no competitor, sailed with them, and at 10:55 o'clock the *Favorita* and *Zinga*, the only first-class schooners entered, and the last of the squadron got off in as fine style as the light breeze would permit. The sailing for the first hour and a half was a mere drift, the boats gaining but a short distance on each tack, so light was the breeze. This and the threatening storm seemed likely to spoil the day's sport. But the breeze soon freshened, and a general rush among the steamboats was made for the Robbin's Reef stake boat. This was turned by the yachts in each class as follows:

ROBBINS' REEF STAKE BOAT.

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Glengarry	12	39	00
Alpha	12	49	30
Narragansett	12	54	05
Ray	1	07	00
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Manersing	12	45	00
Mallory	12	47	30
Rowena	12	55	30
FIRST-CLASS SLOOP.			
Rebecca	12	53	30
SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Restless	12	51	30
Haze	12	51	45
Dawn	1	00	33
Bonita	1	05	30
FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Favorita	12	57	00

The scene at Robbin's Reef was quite exciting. The appearance of the *Glengarry* leading the squadron called forth rounds of cheers, and as she rounded flags were dipped, guns fired, steam whistles blown, and great excitement prevailed. The other boats were complimented in turn, especially the *Favorita*, which, by a timely luff, avoided a tack, and perhaps going about, which might have lost her the race. The progress of the fleet from this point to the Southwest Spit was quite slow, with a light breeze from the S. S. W. Those on board the *John L. Stephens*, including the members of the Press, beguiled the weary hours with a collation, served by the inevitably courteous DOWNING, to which the freshest of salt-water appetites were brought and sated. The scene at the Southwest Spit was quite picturesque. The distant landscape, the bright sunshine, the gayly-decorated steamers, the blowing of whistles, guns and applause as the favorite yachts rounded the buoy, all combined to render the occasion exciting. First came the *Manersing*, which now led the fleet. In one minute came the *Glengarry*, and in five minutes more the *Haze, Mallory, Favorita* and *Rebecca*, all together, and all turning the buoy within a minute—almost grazing each other. The beautiful manner in which these vessels rounded the Spit was one of the features of the day. The following was the time of rounding Southwest Spit:

ROUNDING SOUTHWEST SPIT.

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Glengarry	2	31	00
Narragansett	2	41	00
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Manersing	2	30	00
Mallory	2	35	30
Rowena	2	39	30
FIRST-CLASS SLOOP.			
Rebecca	2	36	00
SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Haze	2	35	00
Restless	2	38	30
Dawn	2	41	15
FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Favorita	2	35	35
Zinga	2	42	00

The breeze had by this time become quite fresh, blowing like knots from almost due west, and the fleet, which had kept pretty well together all day, presented a beautiful sight on the home stretch, as the seemingly frail craft bent under the weight of their filled sails. The *Glengarry*, which had up to this time led well, was now obliged to reef her mainsail. The *Mallory*, less prudent, carried away her topmast and gaff, and also her boat carried away her jib-boom. All the yachts carried all they could bear, and struggled manfully under loads of canvas that, to landsmen at least, seemed likely to overset them at any moment. At the Narrows, the *Haze* led the squadron, the *Favorita* followed closely, and the *Manersing, Rebecca, Restless* and *Zinga*, were close behind. Meanwhile, the tug *John L. Stevens* had been getting up a race on her own account, and hoisted a broom on her flag-staff—emblematical of her having swept the course ahead of the tugs *O. M. Petit* and others. The great feature of the day, however, was a spirited race between the *Favorita* and *Haze*, from Robbin's Reef to the Home stake-boat—running the entire distance but a few yards apart, carrying nearly every available rag of canvas, careening over nearly on their beam ends, ploughing through the water and dashing up the foam like a dense snow-drift, every rope taut, and scudding with a speed that would almost baffle the steamboats to overtake them. All eyes are fastened on the two schooners; bets are made on the result; now one luffs, straightens up a little, and then careens again, dashing up the spray over her bows, and almost burying herself in the gurgling waters. Now the other follows suit, and the race is most enlivening. The *Haze* reaches Castle Point, and close under the land, seems almost becalmed. It seems as if the whole lead she has had is about to be lost. But the *Favorita*, too, slacks up; no, she is passing the *Haze*—stay, she slacks her speed again. The breeze freshens, both vessels catch it, and in a few moments are past the stake boat—the *Haze* only three-quarters of a minute ahead of the *Favorita*! The following is the time of passing the stake boat on the return home:

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Glengarry	5	18	37
Narragansett	5	23	12
Ray	5	25	57
Alpha	5	36	18
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Manersing	4	47	10
Mallory	4	56	04
Rowena	5	08	40
FIRST-CLASS SLOOP.			
Rebecca	4	41	34
SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Haze	4	36	31
Restless	4	42	28
Dawn	5	13	24
FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Favorita	4	37	15
Zinga	4	40	10

The *Favorita* takes the first-class schooner prize, $150; the *Haze* the second-class schooner prize, $150; the *Rebecca* the first-class sloop prize, $150, without having any competitor; the *Manersing* the second-class sloop prize, $150, and the *Glengarry* the third-class sloop prize, $150. The official decision has not yet been made, but, barring protests, that will be the result. The prizes have already been described. The course sailed is about forty miles, and was run by the quickest yacht—the *Haze*—in six hours, less about eight minutes; there being at no time an opportunity of sailing before the wind.

The reporters are under many obligations to CORNELIUS KING, Esq., whose timely courtesies amply compensated for the lack of proper attention from the Regatta Committee.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the law authorizing counties to subscribe for railroad stock and to issue their bonds therefor is constitutional. Nor does the fact that they are made payable elsewhere, as, for instance, in New-York, render them void. The county is obliged to pay them at one just as if no place of payment were specified in the bonds.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN AID FOR GARIBALDI.—The Committee of Italians appointed by their countrymen in this City, to collect funds in aid of GARIBALDI and the revolutionary cause in Italy, have already collected about $800, nearly all of which has been contributed within the last two days. From other sources, outside of the Committee, it is estimated that a larger sum has been collected, but the precise amount is not known. There are a number of wealthy persons in this City, Italians and others, who knew GARIBALDI when a candle-maker on Staten Island, and they stand ready to contribute liberally of their means should assistance be required. They are in hopes, however, of soon hearing that all Southern Italy, as well as Sicily, has been revolutionized without foreign aid, but should BOMBA, Jr., be able to protract the struggle for any length of time, not only money, but probably men and arms would be sent from this City. The Committee who have the matter in charge held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, and will hold another shortly, to take measures to call a public meeting in aid of Italy, and to express American sympathy for the patriot cause. A Committee of prominent Americans will also be appointed to receive subscriptions. Mr. O. FABRICOTTI, a wealthy Italian merchant in this City, sailed in the *Persia* on Wednesday, for Europe. He is a member of the Committee in this City, and although he has private business in Northern Italy, it is understood that he conveys some substantial expressions of good-will from the Italians in this country to the patriots at home. The following are the gentlemen to whom has been intrusted the collection of funds for the Italian cause, viz.: E. P. FABBRI, No. 66 Broadway; M. PASTACALDI, No. 87 Pearl-street; and J. VALARIO, No. 40 Beaver-street.

EUROPE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.—A great deal, to the purpose, and not to the purpose, is said about the coming of the Prince of Wales. He will be received as becomes his elevated position undoubtedly, and when he returns to England, let us trust that he will not carry back a worse opinion of our Aldermen and Councilmen than we entertain of them ourselves. Meanwhile, scores of thousands of individuals, with no more title to notice than the force of their sinews, are landing weekly at this port. Mr. EHALT, Agent of the German Emigration Society, assures us that 23,440 emigrants landed here from foreign countries during the last month. Of these 12,823 were from the Verdant Island—the "first flower of the sea and the gem of the earth,"—which is fast being depopulated, if may believe our Anglican cousins, of "the finest pisantry in the world." Of the other emigrants, 6,570 are Teutons, addicted to lager-bier and Schweitzer kase. John Bull sends 2,340 of his children, the males bluff and burly, the females ruddy and ready. "The land o' cakes and brither Scots" sends 265 of the countrymen of ROBERT BURNS. The French number 252, the Swiss 315, and the Welsh 157. The whole number of German emigrants alone, since Jan. 1, is 10,647—an increase of 2,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Germans go at once to the West. The Irish, unfortunately, stay in the City. The German Relief Committee have expended $191 for the relief of destitute emigrants. The Irish have cost the City it is estimated $2,350 in the same space of time.

THE JAPANESE AND MAYOR WOOD—PRESENTS FOR THE MAYOR.—The Mayor was the recipient yesterday of some handsome presents from the Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by the following letter from Capt. PORTER, U. S. N., through whom they were forwarded:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1860.

SIR: I have this day forwarded to you by express two boxes, containing Japanese articles, a small present from the Ambassadors to show the high esteem in which they hold you. Yours respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York.

The presents consist of a miniature bureau or jewel case, with six drawers, each elaborately finished, lacquered, and inlaid, and of the most exquisite workmanship—the entire affair measuring only 11½ inches in length by 13 in width, and 7 in height. There were also five other boxes of Japanese workmanship, ornamented with flowers so exquisitely painted as to seem as if nature had been robbed of them to place upon the boxes. Of course they will be duly prized as tokens of esteem from such a source.

THE ZION METHODISTS.—The General Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church met yesterday, in Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard streets, and was opened by Rev. Superintendent SCOTT. Superintendent W. H. BISHOP, S. SCOTT, and J. J. CLINTON, presided, and a large number of preachers were present and several laymen. A committee of one from each Annual Conference was appointed to take into consideration the organization of the Conference on the basis of the "union plan," as previously proposed. Remarks were made by several delegates. In the afternoon session, a committee was appointed, and rules for the government of the body; also, on credentials of lay delegates; and also on religious services during the Conference. Reports on organization, rules and lay delegation, were discussed by Rev. Drs. GRAY, THOMPSON, TAUSY, and many other ministers. All were finally adopted. The Discipline of 1858 was adopted unanimously for the government of the Connection, subject to a revision.

A FEASIBLE FIRE ESCAPE.—Messrs. BAKER & MCGILL, of this City, have on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of Ursafe Buildings, room No. 25 Cooper Institute, a working model of a fire-escape. It consists of a series of balconies, connecting each floor by stairs, which ordinarily are folded up beneath the balcony, but in case of fire can quickly be lowered to the proper position by simply raising a trap-door in the floor of the balcony. An arrangement of chains opens a guard as the stairs descend, providing safe egress for the tenants, while the speed of the descent is regulated by a brake upon the reel to which the foot of the stairs is secured when fastened up. The whole seems to be so arranged that a child might operate it, and in compliance with the 25th section of the law relative to unsafe buildings, which requires tenement houses to be furnished with proper means of escape, several applications have already been made by landlords to have it affixed to their premises.

A CALL FOR POLICE INTERFERENCE.—Mr. NATHANIEL MORGAN, an English gentleman, was seriously hurt, a day or two since, in consequence of having been knocked down by omnibus No. 477, which came at a very high speed down Broadway, opposite the Stevens House. Not long since a woman was killed at the same point under similar circumstances. It is customary with omnibus drivers on their down trips, after having reached the descending grade at the place in question, to urge their horses to an unlawful speed, there being no further chance to obtain "fares," and the police should put a check on them for it. In Mr. MORGAN's case the driver was arrested, but the charge was not pressed against him, as he professed contrition, and represented that his family would be rendered destitute by his imprisonment.

RETURN OF THE WASHINGTON RIFLES.—Company A, Eleventh Regiment, (Washington Rifles,) returned yesterday from Philadelphia, in which city they have been the guests of the militia for nearly a week. On their landing they were met by Companies F and I, Eleventh Regiment. They give golden reports of the Brotherly Love they received in the excellent city of Penn.

UNION MEETING.—Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, a grandson of PATRICK HENRY, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and will address the Union men at the Cooper Institute this evening. The National Gvard Band will furnish the music.

Police Reports.

A VINDICTIVE YOUNG WOMAN.

A bedroom in the house No. 145 Greenwich-street, was set on fire on Wednesday evening, evidently with the intention of destroying the building. The property was recently purchased by Mr. George Brown, of No. 140 Greenwich-street, who had notified several of the tenants to quit. Much ill-feeling was excited by his course, and Honora Garr, one of the dissatisfied occupants, having been suspected of the incendiarism, was arrested by Officer Thompson, of the First Precinct. Upon the testimony taken by the Fire Marshal, she was committed for trial by Justice KELLY.

Coroners' Inquests.

A SUICIDE AND DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

Late on Wednesday night, a man was observed to run rapidly down the pier at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, divest himself of his coat and hat, tie a handkerchief about his head, and plunge into the water. An attempt to rescue him or recover his body alike proved unsuccessful.... HENRY ELLIS, a laborer, about 50 years of age, residing at No. 218 East Twenty-third-street, was suffocated by a piece of meat lodging in his throat, as he was at dinner on Wednesday.... The body of a man, some 50 years of age, and dressed in the clothes of a laborer or seaman, was taken from the water at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River. CORONERS SCHIRMER and JACKMAN held the inquests.

Fire.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTE.

Soon after 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a muslin window curtain in the rooms of the International Art Institute, No. 694 Broadway, came in contact with a gas light and set the building on fire. Mr. WM. AUFERMANN, the Director, was with some friends in an adjoining room when the flames broke out, but they were unable to subdue them until several large paintings had been destroyed and others badly injured. The loss is estimated at $3,000, but is covered by an insurance of $40,000 in various companies.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

CONDITION OF THE CITY FINANCES—RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC.

The Annual Statement of Mr. A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain, to the Comptroller, after presenting in detail the manner in which the business of his office is transacted, and how the accounts are kept, refers to the fact that several of the Trust Funds are largely overdrawn, and explains how the overdraft occurred. He says the accounts in the Comptroller's office were in such a confused state at the beginning of the year, that it was impossible to learn the condition of the various funds without much time and labor. Meanwhile, it being indispensable that payments should be made, there was no alternative but to go on and make them, while the investigations in the Comptroller's office were progressing, and as soon as the actual state of affairs should be ascertained, to make the proper adjustment. Accordingly a new set of books were opened. On completing the investigation of the old books in the Comptroller's Office, it was found that the "Assessment Fund" and "Street Improvement Fund" were each overdrawn for a large amount at the beginning of the year, and measures were immediately taken to replenish and supply the deficiencies. In relation to payments he says, it frequently happens that persons whose names are on the rolls are not found by the paying clerk, and do not call for their money, which prevents an early return of the rolls to the Comptroller's Office. As an improvement upon the present method, he recommends a return of the rolls with the names unpaid to the Comptroller's Office, and that the amounts due be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of "Unclaimed Warrants;" or, if preferred, the names unpaid to be transferred to new rolls for "back pay," and the amount left in the hands of the Paymasters, to be paid when called for. He complains that owing to the want of sufficient help and office-room, the present plan of making payments is very expensive to the Corporation. The laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department are assembled every fortnight in the Park to receive their pay, an arrangement which results in the loss of from a quarter to a half a day's labor from each man to the City, as their pay goes on while they are waiting; and the same is true of the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department. As there is a very large number of men employed, as named, the loss is considerable. He recommends that a suitable office be provided for the purpose, and authority given for the employment of a sufficient number of clerks, with proper sureties for the faithful performance of their duties. The cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank certifies that there was on deposit in that Bank, Dec. 31, 1859, the sum of $4,030,504 15, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York; and that by order of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer, there was transferred from the account of the "County Treasury" to the credit of the "City Treasury," as on Dec. 31, 1859, the further sum of $273,863 72, making the total amount $4,304,367 87, which amount was standing to the credit of the following accounts, viz.:

City Treasury	$2,499,070 98
Commissioners of Sinking Fund for redemption of City Debt	1,646,567 87
Commissioners of Sinking Fund for the payment of Interest on City Debt	135,827 52
The Board of Education	32,901 50
Total	$4,304,367 87

A CASE MADE.

Mr. EVARTS concluded his case as between the rival Chamberlains on Wednesday night, and it having been accepted by the respective counsel, will be argued to-day before the General Term of the Supreme Court. A prompt decision by this tribunal will enable the contestants to submit their claims to the Court of Appeals at the session commencing next week, where, by statute, it has the precedence over all other causes. The end of this vexed question is therefore not far off.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—NEW CLAIMS.

The Board for determining the damages accruing on account of the riots and arson at Quarantine, met yesterday according to adjournment. The four Commissioners were all present, Mr. LEAVENWORTH in the Chair. On the point of consequential damages, which had been previously mooted between the counsel for Richmond County and the counsel for the claimants, the latter said he would prefer to leave that point to the Chairman for future consideration. The examination of witnesses was then resumed, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM being the first one called. He stated that he occupied one of the houses destroyed, which was partly within the Quarantine enclosure, and gave a list of the articles lost at the time, consisting of household furniture, clothing, provisions, and a small amount of money. He was cross-examined by Mr. BRADLEY as to the wages he received in the employment of the Health Officer. He had often received $40 a month. In Winter his pay was necessarily less than during the Summer, though he did not see what that had to do with the amount of his damages. Mr. BRADLEY insisted on a specific mention of every article destroyed.

The claim of JACOB JOURNEAY was next taken up, and he was duly sworn and examined. His loss consisted of some cords of hickory and oak wood, worth $8 and $6 a cord; brandy, worth $20; a looking-glass and set of tools, worth $25, and other articles broken or rendered worthless, total, $224. He was in Dr. THOMPSON's employment, at $40 per month.

The claim of JAMES DOYLE, the gate-keeper at Quarantine, was next taken up. He was in the employment of the Commissioners of Emigration. His loss was $70, occasioned by the destruction of his house.

CORNELIUS COLE, a boatman, was sworn, and testified to having suffered damages to the extent of $120. He afterwards added the price of a clock worth $2 to that sum. He was not cross-examined.

JOSEPH NELSON, who was engaged in towing vessels at Quarantine, claimed $220 damages. Mr. JOHNSON claimed that Mr. NELSON had suffered an actual loss, and that the claim was proper. The claim embraced the amount of money paid for the charter of a boat, and the profits anticipated for its use. Mr. BRADLEY objected to a claim for the loss of anticipated profits, as it was unusual. Mr. JOHNSON would leave the question to the Chairman who remarked that there was a wide difference between the items presented by Mr. NELSON. One was for loss occasioned by the prevention of the use of a chartered steamboat, and the other for profits anticipated from its use.

Mr. JOHNSON was proceeding to read a statute to sustain the claim for anticipated profits, when Mr. BRADLEY said he should enter a general demurrer against it, which he argued at some length, insisting that the law authorized a claimant to recover only "for damages sustained at the burning" of the hospitals.

The Commissioners then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT ON THE RECENT ATTEMPT AT A PRIZE FIGHT.

At a meeting of the Board, yesterday, the report of Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn, was received, giving the details of his contest with and capture of the prize-fighters and roughs on the 1st inst. It was ordered on file. A resolution was passed designating the Summer uniform of the police, to consist of blue coat, drill pants and vest, and Panama hat. Patrolman H. B. SIRE, Tenth Precinct, was fined one month's pay for intoxication. The daily report of the Sanitary squad was received, and the Board adjourned.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Indian War in Carson Valley—Seventy-five Men Killed near Pyramid Lake—Great Excitement—Gen. Clark Sends 150 United States Troops to Protect the Emigrant Route—Gov. Downey Sends Arms and Ammunition—How the News from Charleston was Received—Suspense About the Heenan-Sayres Affair—Gossip About Town, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, April 16, 1860.

We are suddenly plunged into another Indian war. The savages have risen in the Carson Valley; the whole region from Walker's Lake to Pyramid Lake is said to be alive with them. They have daubed on the full war-paint, and taken their women and children to Ragtown, on the Carson River, a little west of where it sinks into Carson Lake. This is directly on the track of the Pony Express, and about fifty miles east of the Washoe Silver district. The first intimations of this uprising were received here on the evening of the 8th, and they were accepted with great allowance for exaggerations. The story was that the Pony which left here on the 4th, after reaching the Big Bend, 45 miles northeast of Virginia City, had been obliged to put back; that a large band of Shoshones, Pitt Rivers and Pah-Utes had on the night of Monday, the 7th, attacked Miller's Station, killing seven men, a woman and child, and burning down the house; that the Indians, five hundred strong, well armed and mounted, were pushing southwest toward Carson City.

Wednesday, the 9th, we heard that a company of seventy men was raised on Tuesday evening at Carson City, to leave by sunrise the next morning for the purpose of meeting and putting the savages to flight; that at Virginia City also a company was organizing to follow up the marauders. A dispatch, dated Carson City, 7½ P. M., May 11, says no cause for a general alarm exists; that three persons were killed at Williams' Station, and that some stock had been stolen; that nobody believed the Mormons had anything to do with the disturbances, and that all the settlers needed was arms and ammunition to make all quiet.

A day later we heard that on the 10th, a company of whites, 30 strong, arrived at Miller's station, and found three bodies, burned. One of them was recognised as that of JAMES SULLIVAN, a wagoner. Traces of blood were found half a mile distant from the house. In the evening, at Genoa, some 400 warriors, commanded by white men, were reported at Smith's ranch, on Walker's River. They threatened to drive out the whites and then clear out Carson Valley. Notice was also given that they were about to descend upon the valley and were gathering for that purpose. The Pah-Utes, hitherto friendly, in the vicinity of Mono Lake, had taken to the mountains. Mr. G. CLARK arrived in the afternoon at Carson City, having left the Sink of the Humboldt at 7 o'clock the previous night, and met one company of rangers, composed of 30 men, at Miller's station; one company of 25 men, three miles this side; Judge CRADLEBAUGH with 12 men, and Major ORMSBY with 30. Three in addition were reported. Total rifles on the ground, over 200, with provisions for four days. The Indians engaged in the massacre were the Shoshones, Smoke Creek, Honey Lake and Pah-Utes.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) great excitement was caused in town by the receipt of the following dispatch:

VIRGINIA CITY, May 13—6 A. M.

Mr. C. T. LAKE, belonging to the company that left Silver City, has just arrived here. The forces, one hundred strong, struck camp on the bend of the Truckee yesterday morning, and advanced on the trail toward Pyramid Lake between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. The Indians, judged to be about 2,000 strong, came upon the forces, and opened fire on the line in ambush. By order of Maj. ORMSBY, the troops charged. The Indians then filed to the right and left, surrounding the troops and firing occasionally. The ammunition of the forces soon gave out. The Indians on seeing this closed in upon them, pouring in volley after volley. LAKE was ordered to guard the pass to the east to secure retreat. He succeeded in this, followed by six men. He thinks a few escaped across the river, but no others came through the pass. Maj. ORMSBY is shot. Mr. LAKE thinks the greater part of the forces are dead on the field.

This morning dispatches from Virginia City, dated 12:45 A. M., say that at Carson City picket guards are out, and the greatest excitement was prevailing. At Virginia City every stone house was being put in defense for the protection of the women and children. Martial law had been declared, Capt. T. D. JONES having been appointed to the supreme command.

Among the slain at the battle near Pyramid Lake the following names are given: A. Kellot, F. Gathouse, W. Hawkins, A. Haven, Geo. Jones, Col. McVance, H. Meredith, McIntosh, Patrick McCount, Henry Newton, John Noyce, A. J. Peck, R. Snowden, and Wm. Arrington mortally wounded. These belonged to Capt. MCDONALD's volunteers. JOS. BALDWIN (son of Judge BALDWIN, of the Supreme Court of California,) was at first reported dead, but afterwards his probable escape was telegrapted. W. S. SPEAR, (brother of EDWARD S. SPEAR, auctioneer in this city,) JOHN PERRY, PETER LARKIN, and ANDY SLIGER, of this city, are among the slain.

The news created a deep sensation, as almost every family in town has some friend who may be in imminent danger. At Placerville, Mayor SWAN called a meeting of the citizens in the theatre, on Sunday, and money and men were raised at once to go to the rescue. At Sacramento, there was a meeting last evening to concert measures for furnishing aid.

Gov. DOWNEY and Gen. CLARK had a consultation last evening; the result was that Gov. DOWNEY pledged himself for the safe return of the arms that Gen. CLARK should furnish at his requisition; whereupon the General issued a requisition by telegraph upon Capt. CALLENDAR, of the Ordnance Department, for 500 Minié rifle muskets and accoutrements, and 100,000 rounds of ball cartridge.

At 2 o'clock this morning, the steamer *Columbia* was put at the service of Gen. HAVEN, who, acting as the agent of Gov. DOWNEY, has by this time taken the arms and ammunition on board at Benicia and probably arrived at Sacramento. Gov. DOWNEY, who assumes the responsibility of sending out of his State, has been notified that the Sutter Rifles and City Guards of Sacramento, the Marysville Rifles, the Nevada Rifles, a Placerville Company and the Coloma Greys are awaiting his order to march,—and the order will probably be issued to-day. Gen. CLARK will send up 150 United States troops to Carson Valley, to protect the emigrant and pony routes.

The last item received this morning says that, without a doubt, the Mormons are at the bottom of this trouble,—that 1,500 Indians from the Salt Lake Country, near the Sink of the Humboldt, have come on to help the Pah-Utes clear out the Carson Valley. I inclose Evans' map of Washoe, which is the best I can find of the scene of the outbreak.

However much these stories of massacre and battles may have grown in descending the Sierras, and however much should be allowed for the chronic anxiety to get up a war of extermination upon the Indians, the effects must be disastrous upon Washoe. The weather there is still very unfavorable. They told us that the daffodil and lilly used to bloom there in January, but in May the mud was frozen stiff enough to bear a horse; icicles a foot long hung from the eaves of the shanties, and snow was still falling in the valleys. The population was increasing at the rate of 150 a day, and every day a few were turning back disgusted towards California. Just at this juncture serious Indian difficulties will be very likely to depopulate the valley almost as fast as it has been filled.

This Indian war has burned out an old fire that had for a week been raging in our bones. For seven days we have been orderly suspended. A week ago this Monday morning the hoofs of the hippogriff clattered along the outskirts of Carson city. Ten minutes after he had crossed the meridian which the telegraph reaches from the West, it was known that the Pony had news of the Charleston Convention and of the international fisticuff. We left the iron hot on the anvil, tore off our aprons, dashed down our pens, clapped the dimes down on the counter, left the shaving emerging unbroke from the jack-plane, threw down our shovels, stopped adding at the middle of the column, leaped from the saddle and left the horse unhitched, whatever business was in hand left it on a —— and rushed into Montgomery-street to ask who's nominated and who's licked? Some said HEENAN; some said DOUGLAS; all said the Pony was at Carson City and we should have the news directly. Some of us are foolish and free to betting; some of us are wise, and nodded and winked knowingly. The morning papers were all out and had not hinted the Pony's coming, so the sole repositors of the grand secrets must be the *Bulletin* fellows. We rushed down Merchant-street and took their editorial rooms by storm, but everybody there looked innocent and ignorant; they were surprised to hear the Pony was telegraphed. Eleven, twelve, one o'clock came, and nobody had the news. Some smart politicians told us they had telegraphed to Sacramento, and got word back that DOUGLAS was nominated. Then didn't we, persecuted Anti-Lecompton men, damage our hats! Didn't we cheer, hurrah, and bet two to one on the Little Giant, whom at last we were free to proclaim, as we had always believed, the best Democrat in the country! All this while the telegraph operators are hurrying the particulars, not out to the public, but into the *Bulletin* messenger's hands. Why didn't they get out an Extra? The most solid lawyer in town assures us on his conscience that no set of men have a right to keep back the news in this way,—they should post it and let us go about our business. It is evident that we shall have to wait till 3 o'clock, before we get a reliable word. At 2 o'clock, a perfectly sober man goes telling about town, that after the 39th ballot word came into Convention that HEENAN had punished SAYERS so severely that his physicians despaired of his life, and himself only had one ear carried away, and one eye put out;—that then the Convention rising as one man, and by acclamation, nominated HEENAN! The story found a score or two of believers, and then was voted a piece of waggery. Meanwhile, the *Herald* office posts the notice that the Pony brings no news at all from Charleston. Upon this we rush to our offices, shops, and stores again to wind up business hurriedly, and prepare to hear the truth when those monopolists of the Press get ready to let it out.

By 3 o'clock the male side of Montgomery-street is densely packed again with men. The uncertainty is intolerable—they must work their papers on a hand-press, and all our watches are slow. Here she comes at last; we swoop down upon the *Bulletin*, and exhaust the first edition in ten minutes. Read, three columns, and nobody nominated at the end! A shave—a sell—an infamous swindle. The paper is a humbug—the Pony a nuisance; Douglas within twenty votes of a nomination, and if he should not get that score we have our own words to eat, and very possibly our heads to lose for our folly in opening our mouths too early.

But as there is no help for it, we must wait in patience for Tuesday's *Alta*. We are all early risers, but the milkman, the waterman, breakfast has come, and no carrier. The *Alta* has the monopoly this morning, and will not issue a sheet till 9 o'clock, which obliges its morning rivals to postpone their issue till noon. The *Alta* has a long story additional of the Convention, but no nomination yet. Here is the great International Fight, however, with all the rounds detailed. The report as furnished by the London *News* and ——, brought by the *Vanderbilt* to New-York on the 25th, and thence telegraphed to overtake the Pony when twelve hours out of St. Joseph, flying West. So all Tuesday the Convention is scarcely spoken of, and all interest centres in the fight.

But the evening papers incline to the opinion that the report of the fight is a hoax, and a very poor one at that.

The great question of Wednesday was whether the fight was a hoax or not—the majority, and toward night the almost unanimous conclusion is that we have been hoaxed by some New-York wag or gambler, who, either from pure mischief or to enable his sporting friends to hedge, has imposed upon the correspondents of the San Francisco Press at St. Louis. By Saturday the reaction has come on again, and betting men—it is astounding how omnipresent the betting men are—find men to take their offers which ever way they incline, whether to implicit belief or utter repudiation of the story as it was first told.

Conceive our position. We would have welcomed an earthquake, a wreck, an Indian massacre, a new mining excitement—anything to divert our thoughts, while suspended. But even the weather presented no feature remarkable enough to justify a comment. The greatest crime of the week was an unsuccessful attempt to steal a bundle of wash clothes. The Courts were closed. The only absconding debtor turned up two days after we had agreed that he left by the *Golden Gate*, sick with a colic in Sonora County, and his creditors by card announced their belief that all will be made square the day he emerges from the physician's hands. For office holders and sporting men the suspense was awkward, and parents saw that it was demoralizing. They found their boys learning all the particulars of the Heenan-Sayers preparation, and betting pea-nuts and gingerbread on the issue. If the disgusting story could have been told and over with, it would have been forgotten by this time; but the mystery and the discussion it breeds are making its impressions indelible. Muscular Christianity grows ashamed of its teachings, and for a while at least returns to preaching the old-fashioned doctrine of "the cultivation of the mind."

If wind and tide were not both dead ahead we should expect to have these great doubts about the several victories of DOUGLAS and HEENAN settled to-day. We ought, by 9 o'clock this morning, to have heard of the Pony again at Carson City. But it is the era of ill-luck, and the last news from Carson Valley has, by filling our minds with a grave personal trouble, made us careless of Presidents and Bullies, and only anxious to know the fate of our friends on the border.

Senator LATHAM's speech was read by everybody, and complimented on all hands as a pleasant essay. Those who had hoped that he would not make haste to commit himself to the doctrine that negroes and mules are all property alike, and only entitled to equal consideration and good treatment for precisely the same reasons, muttered their disappointment and dropped the subject.

T. STARR KING delivered on Friday night his brilliant lecture on "Substance and Show" to an admiring audience. I remember seeing a brief report of it in the TIMES of Jan. 6, 1853. In the dearth of first-class lectures in our town, it delighted everybody.

They had a fire in Oroville last week, when some $6,000 damage was done,—viz.: to SMITH & SPARKS, $2,000, (insured for $1,000;) to HEADLEY & KNIGHT, $2,500; to Mr. CARR, $1,500.

The books taken out of the Mercantile Library last month numbered 2,773. Judge by the following our literary tastes: 1,675 were romances, 142 belles lettres, 192 were travels, 234 biographies, 83 poems, 147 histories, and 116 books on the arts and sciences.

Only two libel suits were started in town last week. One was against the proprietors of the French paper, *Le Phare*, a criminal suit for a version of a matter of mayhem, reflecting injuriously on JULIEN CHENON; the other against the *Bulletin* people, by GEORGE HUDSON, Justice of the Peace, for alleged libels written May 19 and 26, 1859, when he was finding that paper amenable to the law prohibiting obscene publications in printing MRS. BUNKLE' famous confession. HUDSON lays his damages at $20,000.

The papers respect public sentiment by saying very little about certain proceedings lately held in the Police and Sessions Courts to enforce the removal of houses of ill fame from reputable quarters of the city. There are certain alleys condemned to this sort of nuisance. It is acknowledged that the effort to break up entirely such establishments would be vain, but the police are bound to keep them out of the public thoroughfares, and to compel them to maintain a decent reg

LAW REPORTS.

Salvage by Tug—Agreement—Usage—Rate of Compensation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 6.—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

Russell Sturgis vs. *The Steamboat Joseph Johnson.*—This was an action brought by the libelant, as the owner of the steam tug *Achilles*, to recover salvage for services rendered to the *Joseph Johnson*. On the 9th of March, 1855, the *Joseph Johnson*, a tug employed in towing vessels in and out of New York, and the schooner *Henrico* came in collision off the Jersey shore below Sandy Hook, by which collision the smoke pipe of the steamboat was carried away, as well as some of the wheel arms and buckets, and part of the wheel-house, and one end of her main shaft was thrown out of its bed. Her bowsprit was broken off and her upper joiner work injured. She was disabled from using her steam power, and was left in an unnavigable condition. Her master and one of her firemen remained on board the schooner when the vessels separated after the collision. Both vessels, thereupon, anchored for the night from half a mile to a mile from the shore. The wind was blowing fresh off shore all night, during which both vessels commenced drifting out to sea, and by nine or ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th the *Johnson* had got nearly into deep water and out of the control of her anchor. The schooner's cable had parted, and she had drifted four or five miles further out to sea.

At this time the *Achilles*, a vessel of great strength and power, built, at a cost of about $46,000, for and employed in the same business as the *Johnson*, approached her, and asked if she required assistance. The answer was given that she did; that her master was on board the schooner, and the *Achilles* was requested to go to the schooner and take him off. This was done in about an hour, and on the return of the *Achilles* with the master, a hawser was passed from the tug to the *Johnson*, by which she was taken in tow, and carried to New-York in four or five hours from the time the *Achilles* returned to her, without further loss or damage of consequence to either vessel. There was great conflict of testimony among the twenty-one witnesses examined, as to the state of the wind and weather, the peril of the *Johnson* and the difficulties and dangers of the service. The value of the *Joseph Johnson* was variously estimated at from $7 000 to $14,000. The defence claimed, 1. That the service rendered by the *Achilles* was one of towage merely; 2. That the reward was limited to $150 or $200, by agreement with the officers of the *Achilles*, provided her owner, when consulted, should require any pay at all; and, 3. That, by the usage and custom of the port, steam-jugs render gratuitously aid and assistance in towing each other, in case of being disabled or injured in pursuing their business in the port.

Held by the Court—That according to the clear doctrine of the maritime law, the services rendered in this case were of a salvage character, and that the libelant is entitled to compensation for them upon that principle. (The *Charles Adolph*, 1 Swabey Ad. R. 153; The ship *Raikes*, 1 Haggard, 246; The *Meg Merriles*, 3d Hagg., 346; The *Versailles*, 1st Curtis, R. 353; The *Independence*, 2 ib. 350; The *Reward*, 1 W. Rob. 174.)

That on the testimony the evidence of the agreement to perform the service for $150 to $200 is met and repelled by a superior weight of testimony on the part of the libelant.

That there is no satisfactory foundation in the proofs for the alleged custom in this port that tugs are bound to relieve each other gratuitously when disabled and requiring assistance. Very probably individual instances exist where the service has been rendered without charge, but no obligation of law is shown which exacts it as a right due to one strange vessel from another. If it assumes in any contingency the aspect of a right or privilege, it is one of imperfect obligation and out of the cognizance of courts of justice.

That the position of the *Johnson* in sight of the shore, in full daylight, off the mouth of her home port, and in the path of numerous vessels passing in and out of the harbor, many of them devoted to the business of searching for, and aiding others requiring assistance, withdrew her from a condition of hopeless destitution. Her hull was sound, and she was in no immediate peril of foundering because of any inability to withstand the ordinary action of the waves. She was only deprived of self-moving power. That the action of the *Achilles* in going first for the master of the *Johnson*, without any exhibition on her part of any apprehension of immediate profit to the *Johnson*, indicates that there was nothing in the case beyond a prompt and skilful application of her capacity to the service. The state of the *Johnson* was unquestionably one of danger, and 'constituted the interposition and recovery by the *Achilles* an act of salvage, but no way attended with circumstances of extraordinary merit in personal efforts, or exposure of life or property by the salvors.

That the consideration of the value of a tug constructed for and actually pursuing this very business, cannot justly be made a controlling element in estimating the value of her services, when she has not been sent for because of that particular quality, nor is that quality shown to have been indispensable to enable her to render the relief she afforded. She is rather to be considered in market, seeking for that class of business with other competitors, upon the recommendation of her superior qualities. When then, in her ordinary routine of seeking business, she undertakes the aid of a crippled vessel, there is no principle of law which entitles her to a *quantum meruit* for the particular service greater than would have been earned by her if worth less than half her cost, provided she would have been, notwithstanding such value, able to perform the work. Had the steamship *Vanderbilt*, or *Persia*, or *Adriatic*, chanced to have fallen in with the *Johnson*, and rendered the same assistance as was afforded by the *Achilles*, no Court would measure the amount of compensation to either of those liners beyond what would be a competent reward to the *Achilles* for the same service, it being within the scope of her ability to perform that service equally well, and they not having been required to go out specially to render the aid, or sought for to give it because of their extraordinary power and capacity.

That on the facts, $1,000 is an adequate reward for the service as rendered.

Decree in favor of libelant for $1,000 with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

General Sessions.

ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO KILL, AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY—HEAVY CASES BEFORE THE COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder BARNARD disposed of some very serious cases, which, owing to neglect, either in the District-Attorney's office or elsewhere, ought to have been tried before.

William H. Riley, a gambler by repute, was charged with an assault with intent to kill a man named Christopher Luman. On the 13th of November, 1859, Christopher Luman was walking up Broadway in one of the still hours of the night, or rather in the early morning, accompanied by a friend. When they reached the east corner of Grand-street Riley and other rowdies were standing on the opposite corner, and shouted after them, applying insulting epithets relative to the slowness of their pace, and their wavering, zig-zag gait. Luman crossed the street, and inquired of the crowd if they "meant him." He had probably been reading the first scene of the first act of "Romeo and Juliet"—"Do you mean us, Sir? Do we carry coals?" he added, what is not in *Shakespeare*, "If I thought you meant me, I would punch you." The opposite side, having been taking punches through the lips, objected to the expression, and a disturbance was the sad consequence. Riley got into a scuffle and a passion. He discharged one barrel of his revolver; the ball struck Luman on the temple, ran around the side of his head and disappeared at the back of his neck. He then discharged another barrel, the ball making a flesh wound on the right side of Luman's neck. It was really a marvel that Luman escaped being killed. The case was called for trial during the May term, but the defendant, who has been liberated on bail, was not forthcoming. He appeared in Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Flynn, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that charge. On the 15th of April, near midnight, Albert Sully was in Howard-street, when the accused and two others attacked him, Flynn taking him by the throat, and throwing him down on the pavement. While an attempt was made to rifle him of his watch and money, Policeman Crosby, of the Eighth Precinct, made his footsteps resound upon the sidewalk. The accused with his coadjutors fled, but Crosby starting in pursuit, caught Flynn in full chase, and lodged him in the Stationhouse. The charge against him, to which he pleaded guilty, is most serious. He will be sentenced, possibly, to-day.

Peter Schmidt was tried on a charge of stealing some cloth from Brooks & Brothers, and acquitted.

John Watts pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. On the 3d May he stole from the store of John Moffatt, No. 128 Baxter-street, clothing valued at $15, to obtain which he had to obtain forcible entrance into the store of Catharine O'Rourke. Remanded for sentence.

Henry Landreth pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Action for Brokerage.

James Richards vs. *G. N. Quintard et al.*—This was an action to recover brokerage alleged to be due the plaintiff. The following are the facts:

The plaintiff, as he claims, entered into an agreement with the defendants, by which, if he introduced to them one Raymond Montero, of Lima, Peru, he (the plaintiff) was to have ten per cent. on the purchase-money of whatever purchases were made by Montero. Montero did purchase mills and boilers of defendants, as alleged, having been introduced by the plaintiff, to the amount of $40,000, but the defendants refused to pay the commission of ten per cent.

The defence was a denial of the agreement, and an allegation that the plaintiff was in the employ of Montero, and had agreed with the defendants that Montero should pay ten per cent. over the market prices for purchases, which surplus should be divided between the defendants and himself. Montero bought at lowest prices, and nothing was, therefore, due the plaintiff. The case involves merely a question of fact.

The trial was before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas, and a sealed verdict was ordered.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for defendant.

Brandy Good in Tammany Hall.

Edward Rowe vs. *Wm. C. Burdick.*—This action was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, at which time it was on trial before Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, sitting at Tammany Hall. It is the suit brought to recover for brandy sold, and alleged to have been of bad quality. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed—about $3.000—the jury finding, under the instructions of the Court, that if the defendant purchased by sample, it was his duty to examine the quality delivered at an early day, to see if it corresponded with the samples.

It was matter of a good deal of humorous comment among practitioners at both the bars—the legal and the liquor selling—now in session in Tammany Hall, that almost the first verdict recovered in that edifice should have been for brandy sold.

Divorce Suit.

Elizabeth N. Johnson vs. *William S. Johnson.*—This is a suit by a wife against her husband, to procure a separation from bed and board, on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties are residents of this City, though married in Connecticut; and have three children. The complaint charges cruel and inhuman treatment of plaintiff in a great variety of instances. The answer denies these charges, and alleges improper conduct of the wife. The case is now on trial before Justice WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court.

J. W. Bell for the plaintiff; Busteed & Ely for defendant.

Court Calendar....FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Same as Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 4317, 4581, 4615, 1485, 561, 4201, 4481, 2471, 4523, 4221, 4441, 4543, 4637, 4195, 2667, 4219, 3951, 4115, 4269, 2365, 1935, 4531, 2067, 4577, 2673, 4135, 4183, 255, 2801, 2723, 5063, 4605, 4599, 2485, 5027, 4853, 4541, 2337, 3429, 4829⅜, 1681, 4601, 1659, 4805, 2591, 2471. *Part I.*—Nos. 1552, 4268, 4430, 4424, 4532, 3400, 4210, 3052, 4544, 1742, 3988, 4720, 2158, 1946, 2336, 4526, 4650, 4829, 1488, 2160, 2066, 5016, 4636, 3374, 4596, 4534, 4600, 4854, 4586, 2421, 3946, 2350, 2500, 4200, 4556⅜, 4696, 2592, 1676, 4603, 4766.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 4, 10, 23, 66, 68, 73, 74, 76, 15, 77, 78.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday.

COMMON PLEAS.—Both parts same as Tuesday.

COLLISION ON THE BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Westchester, (Penn.,) *Village Record* of the 5th, gives the following account of the collision which occurred on the Baltimore Central Railroad on the 2d, between Chaddsford and Fairville stations. The eastern and western trains, going at a speed of 15 or 20 miles an hour, met near a curve. The train going west consisted of a locomotive and tender, a freight car laden, and a passenger car in the rear. The passenger car was nearly filled with men, women and children—57 in number. The body of the freight car crushed in the end of the passenger car, and, inclining upwards, passed through the roof, grazing the heads of the passengers, crushing everything in its way. The train going east was composed of a locomotive, tender, a freight car and a passenger car behind. The baggage or freight car had six or eight persons in it, and the passenger car carried 15 to 20 persons. The truck of the freight car slid under the passenger car—the body entered the passenger car and passed upward through the roof, the persons inside escaping fatal injuries almost miraculously. Mr. LEE MICHINER, of New-Garden, a farmer, was instantly killed. Among those more or less bruised were Mr. John Craig, of Pennsburgh; Edward A. Benton, Superintendent of the Road; Reese Royer, a carpenter; Joseph Delavan, a young man of 18, from Philadelphia; Wm. Forney, a laborer; Francis Green, a contractor, and Wm. Jones and Elias Thompson, brakemen. The loss to the Company from the damage done their engines and cars will reach $10,000 to $15,000.

Mr. Joseph Hall, of Rochester, the owner of the famous stallion *George M. Patchen*, has recently refused $25,000 for him. He considers him worth $35,000.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 7.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92¾	
101,000	do	92¾	
2,000	Virginia 5s	93⅜	
15,000	N. C. State 6s	98⅜	
77,000	Missouri S. 6s	84⅜	
30,000	do	b60	84⅝
16,000	Louisiana S. 6s	98	
2,000	E. R 3d M. B. '83	88	
1,000	H. R. R. 2d M	103	
9,000	Illinois C. R. B	91	
500	do		91⅜
3,000	H. & St. J. R. B	72½	
1,000	C. & T. S. F. B	74½	
39	Am. Ex. Bank	100½	
5	Bank of N. A	108⅜	
30	Merchants' Bank	104	
80	Bank of Com	103	
7	Centinental Bk	103	
100	Am. Coal Co	20	
250	Pac. Mail S. Co	93¾	
50	do	s60	93⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R	s10	82½
100	do	s3	82⅛
50	do	b60	82⅜
250	do		82½
50	Erie Railroad	s30	19¾
50	do		19⅝
200	Harlem Railroad		12⅝
10	N. H. & Hart. R		130
100	Reading R	b60	41⅜
100	do	b60	41⅞
100	do	s10	42⅛
50	Mich. Central R		53¼
50	do		53
19	M. So. & N. Ind. R		12½
100	M. S. & N. I. G'd'st.		24½
20	do		24⅝
50	Ill. C. R. Scrip	b60	64
50	do		63¾
15	Clev. Col. & Cin R.		92
100	Gal. & Chic. R	s60	64
150	do		64½
100	do		64⅝
300	do	b60	64¾
500	do		64⅞
120	Clev. & Toledo R		29⅜
100	do	s60	29½
100	do		29⅝
500	do		29⅞
50	Chic. & R. I. R	b30	69⅝
50	do		69¾
50	Chic., B. & Q. R		75½
50	Del., L. & W. R		92
100	La C. & Mil. R		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri S. 6s	84⅜	
10 000	Tenn. 6s, '90 b10	92⅝	
3,000	do	92⅞	
17,000	do	93⅜	
42,000	N. C. State 6s	99	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91¾	
3 000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs	18	
6,000	H. & St. J. R. B	72⅜	
150	Pacific Mail S. Co	93⅜	
10	do	93⅞	
100	New-York Cen. R	82⅜	
350	Erie Railroad	19⅜	
100	do	b30	19⅝
100	do		19¾
200	Harlem R. Pfd		39⅜
200	Chic. & R. I. R	s60	69⅜
50	do	s60	69⅝
50	Mich. Cen. R		53⅛
50	do	b60	53⅜
50	do	s60	53
50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Guar'd St'k		24¾
40	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip		64
100	do		63¾
50	do	b30	63⅞
250	Gal. & Chic. R		64⅜
100	do	bnwk	64½

THURSDAY, June 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day was generally strong in prices without much movement in the speculative shares. The activity at the Board was mainly confined to the State Stocks, which are advancing in price on the state of the Money market here and the steady wants of the Western free bankers. The largest sales were in Missouris and Tennessees, about $250,000, at 84½ for the former, and 92½@⅔ for the latter. As money now goes on mercantile paper these investments in 6 ℔ cent. State securities considerably below par on the eve of a 3 ℔ cent. dividend, are deemed both cheaper and safer than six or eight months bills at 5½@6 ℔ cent. They pay, exclusive of July dividend, at present currency about 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum with the additional consideration of a further rise in the market—such as took place last June and July—nearly or quite equal to the pending dividend. North Carolinas advanced to 99 ℔ cent. on large sales this afternoon, and other descriptions were firm. United States Stocks sold by private contract at 102¼ for the Texas Indemnity, and 104¼ for the coupon tives of 1874. Illinois Central 7 ℔ cents advanced to 91¼ ℔ cent., and other Railway mortgages generally steady in price.

There was less business in New-York Central to-day than customary. The price remained steady through the dealings at the Board, 82¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The transactions in New-York and Erie were also reduced from yesterday, and the price improved a fraction, closing at 19⅝@¾ against 19⅜ @¾ on Wednesday afternoon, and 19¼ on Wednesday morning. The Western Stocks were held with increased firmness, and Galena brought ½@⅝ ℔ cent. advance on the opening of the transfers. As noticed yesterday the new plan of making but one transfer a day on the same certificate, and delivering the new certificate the day following, will go into operation to-morrow at the opening of the Galena Company, at the American Exchange Bank. A few hundred shares Chicago and Rock Island were sold on, seller 60 days at 69½@69¾, the cash price 69⅜ ℔ cent. Illinois Central maintained yesterday's rise, and Toledo improved ½@⅝ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail was less active. Panama quiet at 134½@135. The general feature of the Share market at the close this afternoon is one of inactivity. While there is no decided or concerted *Bull* movement apparent on the market, the *Bear* sales are less free than earlier in the week, although the line of contracts in this direction for ten days' past has been on the increase, and the speculative sentiment of the regular Board is, perhaps, more evenly balanced than usual.

Some of the oldest financial heads of the Street, private Bankers as well as Bill Brokers, appear to be at fault in regard to the current price of Money. Its present cheapness, unlike the experience of 1858, when trade was paralyzed, is not ascribed to the advance of business as after a fair, early Spring trade in Dry Goods, we have rather an active demand in the leading staples of the Grocery line, such as Sugars, Teas and Coffee, and a degree of animation and volume of movement in Domestic Produce to tide-water from the West, which may be deemed unprecedented since the year 1856. Whatever mercantile paper has been made, or is now making, in support of all this trade seems to find ready buyers outside of Bank, as well as at Bank, at rates from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. cheaper than the authorized legal interest of New-York. And from actual transactions reported last week and this—including sales of 4 to 8 months bills to-day, at 5 @5½ ℔ cent.—our ablest financial authorities are led to believe that this ease and cheapness may continue through the Summer. There is not much relief, meanwhile, for the money balances lying idle at Bank and in private hands, in the employment of the Stock Exchange, even at 4½@5 ℔ cent. We hear of nothing new in Foreign Exchange to-day. The export demand for specie continues light.

The Montreal *Transcript* remarks on the Bank of Montreal:

"The report read at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal is a very satisfactory document, testifying loudly to the prudence and skill with which that large monetary institution has been conducted during a period when those qualities are largely put into requisition. Whilst not indulging in over sanguine anticipations of the future, it is pleasing to find persons with the information the Directors possess, indulging the expectation of a steady recovery from that financial depression which has weighed for the last few years so heavily on the commerce and industry of the country."

We hear that Mr. A. HOFFMAN, Treasurer of the Panama Company, has tendered his resignation, and that the Board of Directors will probably accept it to take effect on the 1st of July.

The following is the Bank return from New-Orleans to Saturday last:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 2.	LOANS. May 26.	SPECIE. June 2	SPECIE. May 26
Citizens' Bank	$4,351,744	$4,394,969	$3,147,728	$3,281,988
Canal Bank	1 078,858	1,091,546	1,063 022	1,350 518
Louisiana	2,165,870	2 227,283	1,744 673	1,607,625
Louis'na State	3 956 161	3,804,115	2,681,933	2,762,625
Mec. & Traders	1,220,252	1.303,153	368,768	366,585
Bank of N. O.	1 240,014	1,839,869	684,808	561,010
Southern Bk	283 209	839 242	177,430	184 315
Union Bank	1,043 720	1,081,947	406,472	445,124
Merchants' Bk	776 480	799,940	209 506	268 990
Crescent City	917,687	926 164	208,072	191,751
Bk. of America	1,250,028	1,230,732	506,213	552,255
Total	18 282,810	18,588,395	11,179,225	11,562,719
	Decrease....$305,585		Decrease....$383 494	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 2.	CIRCULATION. May 26.	DEPOSITS. June 2.	DEPOSITS. May 26.
Citizens' Bank	$4 671 646	$4,718,610	$4,153,000	$4,254 830
Canal Bank	1,224,656	1,239,870	973,748	1,154,153
Louisiana	912 299	930,864	3,383,559	3,187 590
Louis'na State	2,272 980	2 335 270	4,690,035	4,594,681
Mec. & Traders	380 620	372,455	863,852	889,972
Bank of N. O.	584,110	570 510	1,114,369	1,198,934
Southern Bk	237.395	237,105	315,563	293,543
Union Bank	500,650	502,150	844,004	934,042
Merchants' Bk.	490,980	480,160	481.921	507,843
Crescent City	271,930	270 645	318 864	359,487
Bk. of America	244.680	243,165	1,236,169	1,256,401
Total	11,791,800	11,900,834	18 442,914	18 631 086
	Decrease...$109,064		Decrease...$188,172	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. June 2.	EXCHANGE. May 26.	DUE DIS. BANKS. June 2.	DUE DIS. BANKS. May 26.
Citizens' Bank	$2 233 871	$2,469,171	$505,580	$482,310
Canal Bank	1,018,656	1,006 799	150,391	200 602
Louisiana	556 409	692,900	192,758	203,353
Louis'na State	804,117	714,171	189,710	214,983
Mec. & Traders	294 076	260 910	27 423	42,005
Bank of N. O.	346,812	405 372	147 937	167,591
Southern Bk	717,164	633,638		
Union Bank	193 961	246 394	137,690	222,936
Merchants' Bk	38 114	5,771	71 093	55 398
Crescent City	134 730	131,460	29,741	29,035
Bk. of America	5 580	3,000	6,782	8,658
Total	$6,173,783	$6 569,576	$1,459,047	$1,596,210
	Decrease....$395,793.		Decrease....$137,163	

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad earnings for May, 1860, were on

Freight	$41,620
Passengers	14,851
Mails	2 937
Total	$59,408
Same month 1859	59,312
Increase	$96

The earnings of the Chicago and North Western Railway for the fourth week of May were as follows:

Passengers, mails and express	$7,512 12
Freight	14,267 39
Total	$21,779 51
Same week in 1859	8,848 32
Increase	$12,931 19

In the freight earnings of the week is included the receipts of lumber trains for eighteen days amounting to $4,608 93. This properly distributed, would make the increase for the week $10,300.

The earnings for the month of May, 1860, were as follows:

Passengers, mails and express	$25,451 03
Freight	36,676 95
Total	$62,127 98
Same month, 1859	27,892 28
Increase	$34,245 70

The following is the Illinois Central Railroad Company's statement for May, 1860:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

2,994.57 acres sold for	$44,790 03
12,320.23 acres sold since 1st January for	$193,805 91
1,237.260.55 acres sold previously for	15,735,837 02
1,249,580.78 acres. Total	$15,929,642 93
Bonds cancelled in May	$38,000
Bonds cancelled previously	1,615,000
Total bonds cancelled	$1,653,000
Cash receipts in May	$54,066 21
Total cash and bonds to May 31, 1860	3,529,000 25

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts for May, 1860	$217,202 52
Receipts for May, 1859	141,680,35
Increase	$75,522 17
Total receipts since 1st January	$996,027 57
Corresponding period, 1859	711,600 03
Increase	$284,427 54

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office was as follows:

Receipts	$289.054 40
Payments	335.943 94
Balance	6,588,920 88

The receipts include $114,000 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 7, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 107 bbls. Ashes, 17,863 bbls. Flour, 512 bbls. Corn-meal, 20,858 bushels Wheat, 94,176 bushels Corn, 720 bushels Rye, 18,463 bushels Oats, 589 pkgs. Provisions, and 728 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 54 bbls. at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,325 bags Laguayra, part at 14c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c.; and 1,200 bags Rio, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales have been limited, to-day, though prices have not varied much.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
Middling	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	13	13¼	13½

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 3,700 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 50@$4 50; and 1,400 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $1 75@$2 40 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots of State have been in fair demand, partly for export, at uniform prices. Most kinds of Western have been in limited request, though some holders have been disposed to sell on terms decidedly more favorable to buyers. Sales 14,500 bbls, including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 37½; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl. Superfine State.....$5 15@$5 25
Extra State.....5 30@ 5 45
Superfine Western.....5 15@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin.....5 30@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.....5 35@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd..5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand.....6 00@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee.....5 50@ 5 60
Extra Genesee.....5 75@ 7 50
Inferior to choice, Extra Missouri.....5 90@ 7 50
Southern Flour has been quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 980 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 570 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales have been reported of only 31,000 bushels, including white Michigan at $1 50; white Indiana at $1 48; and Milwaukee Club, part at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand and is quoted firmer. Sales 90,000 bushels at 60c.@63½c. for heated and damp, and 63c.@64c., mainly 64c., for sound mixed Western, and 68c. for Yellow Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is dull and heavy at 84c. @86c. ℔ bush. Sales 2,000 bushels. Barley continues inactive, at from 60c.@70c., ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, including very poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42½c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 750 bales North River, at 90c. @$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been made to-day of 40 bales last year's crop at 7c.@12c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were effected at $22 50@$23 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LUMBER—The demand has been pretty active, chiefly for Eastern Pine and Spruce, at uniform prices. In Albany, the receipts since the 30th of May have been light, but the stock of Pine, Walnut, White Wood, Ash, &c., has been fair. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The sales of the week have been to a fair extent and the shipments large. These have been somewhat restricted by the scarcity of vessels, which are much wanted for Eastern ports. There is still a scarcity of Pine Tally Boards, one and a quarter inch Pine and Black Walnut." The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	20,725,550	4,998	——	1,215,200
1857	18,137,419	7,494	——	1,150,800
1858	32,932,761	7,377	34,035	11,414,300
1859	48,771,100	14,316	34,607	26,535,700
1860	42,935,600	6,430	3,000	11,152,527

MOLASSES—Light transactions have been reported to-day at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, to-day, sales having been confined to 650 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 06¼ for New Mess; $13 50@$13 56¼ for do. Prime, $17 45@$17 50 for Old Mess; and $12 50 for Old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues in demand, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is less active. Sales have been reported of 320 tcs. and bbls., at from 11½c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales have been made of 270 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 180 tcs., chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been decidedly brisker and a shade firmer. Sales have been reported to-day of 4,400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6½c.@7¾c., but including some Porto Rico, at 7¼c.@7⅞c., and Melado at 4⅞c.; with 100 boxes Havana, at 8c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 350 bbls. have been reported at 21¾c.@21¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 6 000 bushels Grain, in steamer, on private terms; 6,000 bushels Corn, in sailing vessel, in ship's bags, at 7d.; 200 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. For Glasgow, 200 pkgs. Measurement Goods, at 20s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms; and 50 cases Tobacco, at 12s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 2,300 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 1½d.

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 7.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot, No. 164 Chambers-st., 19 and 22x74 and 75	$15,000
House and lot, No. 166 Chambers-st., 19 and 22x75	13,800
House and lot, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st., 45 feet on Wall, and 16 on Broad-st	88,750
House and lot, No. 119 Charlton, corner Washington-st., 23x47	7,700
House and lot, No. 117 Charlton, adjoining, 20x47	4,100
House and lot, No. 115 Charlton, adjoining, 20x47	4,450
House and lot, No. 159 Lewis-st., near 3d-st., 22x73	1,855

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DRY GOODS.

JUNE, 1860.

NOTICE OF SALE AND REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS THIS MONTH

Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

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ARKWRIGHT and KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

R. H. MACY'S CLEARING SALE!!!!
M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCANTIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LORETTA—OPERATIC CONCERTS—NORMA—POOR PILLICODDY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PO-CA-HON-TAS—FOUR LOVERS—DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. Evening—LEOLINE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a very large gathering of Republicans at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of indorsing the action of the National Convention which met at Chicago. The main hall of the Institute was well filled, and there were several thousand persons anxious to listen to the proceedings, who, as they could not get near the platform, organized a meeting outside. Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD presided over the principal meeting, and speeches were made by Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts Rusch of Iowa, G. W. Curtis, H. Greeley, Wm. H. Fry, Judge Tracy, of California, Gen. B. F. Bruce and Gen. James W. Nye. The speeches were all spirited; nearly all acknowledged to having been previously disappointed because Senator SEWARD had not received the nomination, but all of them expressed a determination to give to the nominations a hearty support. Resolutions indorsing LINCOLN and HAMLIN, were passed unanimously, and at 11 o'clock, after a glee from a Glee Club present, the meeting separated.

In the Senate yesterday the effort to pass the bill approving the claim of ARTHUR EDWARDS over the Executive veto was renewed, and finally defeated. Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, moved a resolution, which provoked much discussion, that the Senate adjourn at noon on the 18th inst. The Senators from Pennsylvania objected, because they desired action on the tariff, and the Senators from California objected because they wanted action on the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. BIGLER moved to substitute June 27 for June 18. The resolution was adopted without amendment—29 to 27. Mr. WADE desired to take up the bill for the admission of Kansas. By a close party vote, 27 yeas and 32 nays, the Senate refused to consider the bill, which may therefore be regarded as extinguished for the session. The Army bill was then discussed and amended; the amendment with regard to reimbursing the States for interest upon advances made during the war of 1812 occupying the rest of the day, without action being had. The House continued the proceedings, a report of which was left incomplete in our latest edition of yesterday morning. The Democrats insisted upon the point taken by Mr. CRAIGE, with a view to prevent one or two Republicans from speaking, that it was not in order to address the House in the absence of a quorum. The Republicans were equally resolute that their men should have a hearing, and eventually Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, succeeded in addressing the House. A fruitless effort was then made to consider the Missouri contested seat, but, after a short discussion between Messrs. SHERMAN and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, on Mr. CRAIGE'S point of order, the House adjourned at 11½ o'clock, until to-day.

The Mexican news to the 30th ult. is of unimportance. The diplomatic corps had suspended all relations with MIRAMON'S Government. MIRAMON himself was near Gueretano, surrounded by URAGA'S troops, without prospect of escape. There was a rumor that his vanguard had been overthrown. In case of the rejection of the Mexican Treaty, Minister MCLANE would return home. Messrs. JECKER & Co., Bankers at the City of Mexico, had failed, causing much distress throughout the country. The late French Minister had lost all he possessed. Their liabilities are stated at $4,400,000, and their assets at $7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years.

Our Pernambuco correspondent, writing under date of April 20, mentions the death of the American Consul, Col. W. W. STAPP. He was attacked with yellow fever on the 8th of April, and was buried on the 12th. Great excitement was created by the reception of a list of titles and orders conferred by the Brazilian Emperor on certain of the citizens of Pernambuco—among others, President FIEIRA received a baronetcy. Work was progressing favorably on the Dom Pedro II. Railway. Dr. RAINEY had effected an arrangement with the Brazilian Government, by which he was to establish a line of ferry-boats in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. The crop of sugar was very light, and prices ruled high.

To the Baltimore Convention of the 18th inst., the National Democratic Convention of Alabama will send a full delegation. The seceders of that State, also, will send delegates to Richmond and Baltimore. The National Democratic Convention of Georgia has reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform, declaring that property exists in slaves, and favoring the Dred Scott decision. They also nominated a full delegation to Baltimore.

The ceremony of inaugurating the Governor of New-Hampshire took place at Concord yesterday, with suitable military and civic display. The Gubernatorial message was eminently conservative. The Granite State, he says, is opposed to disorganizers and disunionists, and will stand by the Union and Constitution, irrespective of any new lights, sectional cliques, or party platforms.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder BERNARD, WM. H. RILEY pleaded guilty to an assault on CHRISTOPHER LUMAN, with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. RILEY fired at LUMAN without provocation, twice with a revolver, the ball on each occasion making a flesh wound. The assault took place on Nov. 13, 1859, and was brought to trial yesterday, District-Attorney WATERBURY being in town. Sentence was reserved till to-day. THOS. FLYNN pleaded guilty to an attempt at highway robbery, and was also remanded for sentence. Several other cases of minor importance were disposed of.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the project of levying tonnage dues upon vessels passing Hell-gate for private account was denounced; the subject of the immunity of private property from capture on the high seas was discussed, and a Committee of Reception for the Japanese was appointed.

The sixteenth annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off yesterday, and in spite of the inauspicious morning proved a success. It was viewed by many thousands of persons, both afloat and ashore. The yachts *Favorita, Haze, Rebecca, Manersing* and *Glengarry* were the winners in their respective classes, taking prizes of $150 each. No less than thirty yachts competed.

The Annual Election of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York was finished at a late hour last evening, occupying the entire day. It will be seen in our report that several of the officers of last year were reëlected. The proceedings of to-day will be both interesting and important.

The Stock Market was active and higher on State Stocks yesterday, with very large sales of Tennessees and Missouris. The Railway shares were firm in price, but speculation rather dragged, and the actual business was light. New-York Central 82¼@82¾.

The transactions in Cotton were limited at former rates. Flour was moderately inquired for. State brands were in most favor. Prices of such were supported. Wheat was less active. Corn was salable and firm. A limited business was reported in Provisions, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Tallow, Metals and Whisky. Sugars were brisk and buoyant. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

State Tonnage Duties on National Commerce.

The various projects of private gain at national expense, disguised under the name of State tonnage duties, are beginning to manifest their true characteristics. The project of handing over the commerce of the Red River to the impositions of a private company, yesterday received the assent, *in advance*, of the House of Representatives, and will hardly meet any effectual resistance in the Senate. It will be closely followed up by Senator SLIDELL'S proposition, now pending in that body, consenting to the virtual grant for twenty-five years to a private company of the Pass à l'Outre, the most important outlet of the Mississippi.

This is to be succeeded by a further grant of tribute to be levied upon the commerce of Mobile, and will probably be the precursor of a similar consent, permitting another association of favored individuals to impose local duties on all the vessels passing Hell-Gate. The consummation of these schemes requires the conjoint action of Congress and of the separate State Legislatures. The only question now seems to be the order of proceeding.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits any State from imposing tonnage duties *without the assent* of Congress—from which *e converso* it is claimed, that such duties may properly be imposed *with* that assent.

The interesting question then for the lobby, State and national, to decide, is, whether this assent shall be procured before or after the passage of the bills by the State Legislatures. Heretofore, it has been thought decent and proper first to pass the proposed scheme by the State government, and then to submit its terms and details to the consideration of Congress, for it either to grant or withhold its assent. But this is now seen to be troublesome, and particularly inconvenient to projectors, in prematurely exposing to the public the details of their plans and affording some opportunity to interpose objections in Congress.

To relieve the subject of this difficulty a bill has recently been introduced at Washington, giving the assent of Congress blindfold, and in advance, and without any limitation, condition or qualification as to rate, duration or any other particular, to any bill which any State Legislature may pass for imposing local tonnage duties, for the purpose, real or pretended, of improving the navigable waters of the United States within their limits. Such a measure, if adopted, will prostrate at once every safeguard which the Constitution has thrown around the national commerce, and abandon it, without protection, to the cupidity or caprice of the several States.

It was to avoid this very consequence, that the National Constitution was adopted, and it may safely be asserted that no one act could do more to denationalize the Government, and, so to speak, to disintegrate the Union, than the sweeping abandonment of national duty now proposed.

The subject yesterday assumed a definite form in the Chamber of Commerce of this City, acting in unison with similar movements by the Chambers of Commerce of New-Orleans and St. Louis. A Committee of the New-York Chamber was raised in April to remonstrate against the Hell-Gate project, then pending at Albany, and also to consider generally the proposed scheme of State tonnage duties. They have proceeded diligently and accurately to collect the necessary statistics as to the commerce to be affected by the Hell-Gate bill.

At the meeting of the Chamber yesterday, Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, from that Committee, reported that the number of vessels passing Hell Gate during the month of May last was 5,523, which, at an average of 150 tons each—a low estimate—would show a monthly movement exceeding 820,000 tons. At the rate proposed by the Hell-Gate bill, of one cent. per ton, this would have yielded $8,200 per month, or $98,400 yearly. As the proposed expenditure for deepening Hell Gate would hardly have exceeded half a million, the plan if carried out would have yielded the projectors a yearly surplus over legal interest of at least sixty thousand dollars to begin with, not to mention its constant increase by the incessant growth of the vast commerce of New-England, the principal subject of this scheme of National spoliation. These facts were brought very distinctly to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is not therefore surprising that they passed, with great unanimity, the following resolution, offered by Mr. RUGGLES:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York earnestly remonstrates against any action by Congress giving its assent in advance, and without previous examination or proper limitation, to any laws thereafter to be passed by any of the States, imposing local tonnage-duties on the navigable waters of the United States.

This resolution was followed by another, offered by Mr. NELSON, a member of the body largely interested in shipping, and whose attention had been called to another project equally audacious of granting to a private company—the right to levy ten cents per ton on vessels passing through the mouth of the Mississippi—a monopoly which the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans characterize, in their printed remonstrance, as worth $250,000 per annum.

In answer to their circular, asking the cooperation of the Northern cities in resisting this nefarious scheme of plunder, our Chamber of Commerce passed unanimously the resolution offered by Mr. NELSON:

"*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York regard the bill pending in the Senate of the United States, giving the assent of Congress to the act of Louisiana for levying tonnage duties on shipping for the improvement of the Pass à l'Outre of the Mississippi, as unconstitutional in spirit, and deeply injurious to the commerce of the United States.

How far the present Congress of the United States will pay heed to these legitimate expressions of the opinions of our Commercial bodies, remains to be seen. The recent passage by the House of Representatives of the joint resolution assenting to *any local duties* which may be imposed, either by Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas, for improving the Red River, affords but slender hope of their retaining anything like a controlling authority over the national commerce on our widespread waters.

A CALL FOR INFORMATION.—The *Evening Post* has at last waked up to the astounding fact that Com. VANDERBILT isnot a disinterested public benefactor—that he sends his ships to sea crowded far beyond the limits of comfort and the law, scantily provided with provisions, and quite destitute of the means of rescue in case of accident. "How it happens," says the *Post*, "that some attempt is not made to compel him to be amenable to the law of the land, and to public opinion, we do not exactly understand." Perhaps we can enlighten our cotemporary a little upon this point.

Some months ago the TIMES made a very full and explicit exposure of the manner in which Mr. VANDERBILT habitually dealt with the public, and of the general principles on which he had conducted his business from the day of its small beginnings to the present time. The *Post* very promptly announced that Mr. V. had commenced a libel suit against the TIMES for these unwarrantable imputations upon his mode of conducting his private business, and went on at some length to chastise us for our temerity in thus assailing a man of enterprise, who was conferring such enormous benefits upon the country at large. The *Post* was followed at once by the *Herald* and *Tribune*, which sung the same strain and were equally horror-stricken at the thought of attacking the private business of a man of Mr. VANDERBILT'S acknowledged wealth and energy of character.

This is one of the methods by which Mr. VANDERBILT has evaded all responsibility to public opinion, for the manner in which he has conducted those great enterprises in which he has looked to the public for support. He has always been able to control some of the leading organs of that public opinion, and to induce them to speak on his behalf instead of that of the public, whose interests and rights they are supposed to represent. Perhaps this will prove, for the present, a sufficient reply to the *Post's* inquiry.

The Congressional Common Pleas.

If the Committees of the Common Council of New-York City were invested with a jurisdiction to examine and decide all claims that should be made against its Treasury, on the showing and the testimony of the parties, produced in writing, not exposed to the sifting of a cross-examination nor the analysis of an opposing counsel, we apprehend that the City would be even more extensively robbed and plundered than it is at present. That a jurisdiction of this nature can be more honestly and intelligently exercised by Committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States, under the supervision of the House and the Senate, than by the Committees of our Common Council, we see no reason to suppose. In the case of the Federal Legislature there is only a more diluted responsibility—as it is diffused among a larger number of individuals. We have no doubt that Congress should repudiate entirely all jurisdiction of private claims, and all appeals to its generosity or liberality. It has exhausted its constitutional functions when it has passed general laws for administering the relations between the Government and its citizens. Whether or not a given case comes within those laws, so as to entitle a citizen to their benefit, is purely a judicial question, with which Congress ought to have nothing to do.

In illustration of our views on this subject we alluded the other day to the case of Mr. HAYM SALOMON, and the report of the Senate Committee in favor of bestowing upon his heirs the sum of $353,729, in the liquidation of an alleged debt contracted by our Government, and paid in deteriorated paper to parties not entitled to receive the payment. The material questions in this case were purely judicial, and it should have been referred to a judicial tribunal to determine them. We cited this case without regard to its merits, but with reference to the mode of its presentation, and the tribunal which had undertaken its adjudication. We suggested some considerations tending to show the utter unfitness of this tribunal for the disposition of such cases; and we have since examined the documentary and legislative history of another case which is equally fruitful of instruction with that of Mr. HAYM SALOMON, and to this case we now propose briefly to refer.

On the 5th of February, 1857, the Court of Claims reported to Congress a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to JOHN ERICSSON the sum of $13,930, in full for the balance due him for "his services in planning the United States war-steamer *Princeton*, and planning and superintending the construction of the machinery of the said steamer." In the Senate it was referred to the Committee of Claims, and on the 13th of February Mr. BRODHEAD, of that Committee, reported it back with a recommendation that it should pass. It was not reached during the life of that Congress. At the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, on the 26th of January, 1858, Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Claims, again reported the bill of the Court without amendment, indorsing Mr. BRODHEAD'S report in the following words: "The Court is unanimous in opinion that the sum of $13,930 is due to Capt. ERICSSON, for the payment of which they resubmit a bill in which the Committee concur." On the 19th of February the bill was read a second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. PUGH called for the *first* reading of the report in the case. Mr. STUART, of Michigan, made some remarks in opposition, and action was postponed. The bill was not reached again till the 15th of April, when Mr. SLIDELL disposed of it for the nonce with "Let it go over." It went over to the 14th of May, when the opinion of the Court was read for the *second* time, at the request of Mr. STUART. When the reading was finished, Mr. POLK, who had himself made the report, stating that the opinion of the Court was *unanimous*, suggested that "it would add to the better understanding of the case if the *dissentient* opinion of Judge BLACKFORD were also read." Mr. POLK being set right by a reference to his own report, Mr. SLIDELL rose in a flurry, and stated that it was impossible for him to understand these cases from the Court of Claims—that "one's attention is not called to them until they are brought up in the Senate; and then there is but one copy of the opinion of the Court here, and it is utterly out of the question that any Senator can act understandingly upon simply hearing that opinion read at the desk." Mr. SLIDELL was informed that the reports of the Court were all brought to the Senate and printed, and that he might acquaint himself with the merits of each case by perusing a printed document to which every Senator was entitled. With this new light on the subject, the Senator from Louisiana subsided, and a long discussion of the case on its merits took place between Mr. STUART and Mr. MALLORY, the result of which was that the bill was read a third time and passed. Subsequently Mr. GREEN entered a motion for reconsideration. This hung up the bill for the residue of the session. Some time during the second session, Mr. GREEN stated that he had reëxamined the bill, and was satisfied that it ought to pass. The bill, therefore, received the final favorable action of the Senate, and was sent to the House—too late, of course, to be acted upon by that body.

It was again reported to the Senate at its present session. It had once passed the Senate, and in the spirit of the law establishing the Court of Claims, that passage, in justice to the claimant and Court, as well as to the Senate itself, ought to have been regarded as final. Any further action of the Senate should have been a mere formal re-affirmance of its final judgment. The case was reached on the 6th of April, when it was treated by Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, as a case of first impression, and he again called for the reading of the report. For the *third* time the reading of that report was ordered. Twice read, and twice printed in the *Globe*, besides being printed among the public documents once certainly, and we presume thrice—the precious time of the Senate was to be consumed in this preliminary step towards the attainment of a judgment which they had already entered and published to the world. Before it was half read, Mr. HALE suggested that he had heard enough to convince him that the bill ought not to pass—it was postponed to the 13th of April. Then Mr. HALE stated that he had reëxamined the case, and was confirmed in his opinion that it ought not to pass—and that his friend Mr. YULEE had investigated the case when he was on the Naval Committee, and had reported against it—and that "now it has come up again, and has, *by some means or other, got through the Court of Claims.*" Not only had it got through the Court of Claims—it had "got through" three Committees of the Senate, and the Senate itself; and there was just as much reason to impute improper weakness to the Senate, and Mr. HALE'S remark was quite as insulting to the Senate as to the Court of Claims. Mr. SLIDELL pitched in again generally, and said that Mr. HALE had failed to state what he thought was the chief objection. "It has been before the Naval Committee since I have been a member of the Senate, *but it now comes from the Court of Claims.*" Great comfort this for the suitors before that tribunal! Mr. SLIDELL then went on to give what he called "the *real* truth of the case in a very few words;" with regard to which we have only to say that if there is any truth in the judgment of the Court, there is not one syllable of truth in Mr. SLIDELL'S *real* statement of it. Mr. IVERSON then stated that he was not very familiar with the case, and suggested that it should stand over until the return of Mr. MALLORY, who, he believed, took some interest in it; and again it went over to the 4th of May. Then, for the *fourth* time, Mr. GRIMES asked for the reading of the report! "I understand," he said, "this bill was laid over to enable Mr. MALLORY or Mr. HALE or both to look into it. I think they were opposed to it;"—and the bill was passed over. Mr. HALE had already made his speech against it, and Mr. MALLORY'S long and able speech in favor of it was to be found in the *Congressional Globe*. But in all these repeated discussions there was no Senator present who knew, or who took sufficient interest in the subject to say, that as far as the Senate was concerned, the case of Capt. ERICSSON was *res judicata*, for they had deliberately approved the judgment of the Court, and if they could reconsider the Court's judgment, they could not consistently reconsider their own judgment once pronounced in confirmation of it.

We have only room to add, that the simple history of this case, and the remarks of Senators upon it during its several stages, demonstrate that the Court of Claims, in the opinion of the Senate, is a tribunal not entitled to be treated with the ordinary decencies, and that the Senate, by its own confirmation of it, cannot give to one of their decisions the force or dignity of a judgment even among its own members!

Stump Oratory in Congress.

It is almost to be deplored as a misfortune for Congress to manifest, as it occasionally does, stray gleams of common sense and public spirit, so unhappy is its way of exhibiting them. Yesterday and the day before the House of Representatives afforded a striking example of this fact. Commencing its deliberations on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, it remained in continuous session until Thursday at 11½ o'clock,—vindicating the doctrine that the time of the House should not be wasted, by wasting two days of its time. It has grown, as the world too thoroughly knows, into a habit for members, who have no conceivable hope of influencing the action of others by what they say, and who have no thought of promoting the public good by sound or practicable suggestions, to speak for hours upon questions wholly irrelevant to the topic under consideration. These speeches, which seldom have a larger audience than a score of persevering representatives who lack other means of killing the hour, the reporters, and a few spectators straggling in or out of the gallery, appear next day in the *Globe*, and next week in a pamphlet, with which the country at large, and especially that portion of it represented by the drowsy orator, is presently deluged. Very frequently, we are assured, gentlemen are prompted by political committees outside to make and utter set speeches, that may serve for dissemination as partisan campaign documents, and that invaluable commodity, the time of the House, is drawn upon to initiate the circulation of these missives. So transparent, indeed, is the absurdity, that some of the more wise and modest refuse to visit the vacant House with their wisdom; contenting themselves with obtaining an *imprimatur*, authorizing the printing of the unuttered speech in the official record.

On Wednesday Mr. CRAIGE of North Carolina, proposed to interpose a dam to this torrent of superfluous eloquence, by establishing as a rule, that speech-making in the absence of a quorum is out of order. The Republicans, who had a brace of orators charged to the muzzle with fact and argument, ready to be unlimbered at a moment's notice and discharged at their disheartened adversaries, resisted the innovation, and insisted stoutly on their right to be heard even in the absence of hearers. The contest that ensued is likely to be memorable rather for its length than its merits. On the one hand, the Democrats declared that the Constitution had fixed the principle that no business can be transacted without a quorum. On the other, the Republicans declared for free speech and a very free indulgence in it; arguing that precedent had superseded the constitutional dictate, by which, if enforced, the Democrats might at any time silence a Republican battery, by simply vacating their seats. So as the one party would not dispense with its speech, and the other would not abandon its principle, twenty-two hours were spent in the endeavor to reconstruct a quorum. When it was obtained, one of the two overcharged Republicans relieved himself, and the difficulty was solved.

The subject, as a general question, offers really very little embarrassment. The framers of the Constitution, it is safe to assume, did not reckon speechifying as the business of a deliberative body; at least not such untimely oratory as is vented in that busily-idle invention of the adversary, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Debate within the rules of order, and strictly confined to the pending business, was, perhaps, covered by the rule urged by Col. CRAIGE, and such was the extreme limit of the restriction. But whether the unhappy dogma, that talk rather than action is the business of the House, prevail or not, we are amply authorized to so interpret the rule as to economize as far as practicable the "time of the House," and such economy can take no more practical shape than when it consigns the weary platitudes of political oratory and Congressional stump speaking to those intervals when the House is, by constitutional barriers, stayed from doing anything else than listen. We are not without hope, therefore, that the latitudinarianism of the Republicans may prevail. If this tide of talk cannot be dammed, let it at least pour into empty reservoirs at idle moments, and not interfere with the movement of public business; least of all, at a period like the present, when there are but ten days left for the treatment of as many measures of the highest public concern.

The Convict Hicks.

We have been requested by the gentleman to whom HICKS yesterday made the following statement, to give it a place in our columns:

"I, ALBERT W. HICKS, do solemnly and truly swear that the so called "confession" which appeared in the *Herald, Tribune*, and TIMES of Wednesday, is a fabrication from beginning to end. I having had no communication or conversation with any human being upon the charges for which I expect shortly to suffer death. And that although I have been offered money repeatedly—one man saying that he'd give me $50 if I would give him the particulars of my life—*there is only one person who will know all*, and who is authorized by me to publish the account for the benefit of my wife, when I die—there it will be seen how entirely different are the facts from those published in the papers of Wednesday. His

ALBERT W. HICKS.

CITY PRISON, Wednesday. mark.

We publish the above, although it is false from beginning to end. HICKS made the statements we have printed mainly to the officer of the prison, in the course of several different conversations, without any injunction of secrecy, and wholly of his own accord. The verses which we printed, in which he confessed that he was one of the murderous crew of the *Saladin*, were given by him to his counsel. It can scarcely be expected that a person of HICKS' antecedents should be especially scrupulous on the point of veracity; but it seems rather hard that his advisers in this matter should aid or countenance him in adding the guilt of needless perjury to his other offences.

Marshal RYNDERS is pushing the speculation on his confession rather too far. We do not doubt the entire disinterestedness of his motives, and we trust with him that the convict's wife may derive something handsome from the sale of the forthcoming document. Although HICKS does not seem to have been fastidiously mindful of the duties and responsibilities of a husband and father during his life, we should be very sorry to quench any rising solicitudes of that sort at its close. We hope his pamphlet may sell well. But its value will not be enhanced by the complicated and contradictory falsehoods by which he seems to be preparing the way for its advent.

We quite agree with the Marshal in the policy of excluding Reporters from the cell of a condemned convict. But the exclusion should be made general. We do not understand that Mr. RYNDERS has by law a special monopoly of Mr. HICKS, or that he can properly farm out the privilege of visiting him, and making a market of his confessions. At all events it is scarcely worth while for HICKS to contradict himself more than twice a day: such a habit may beget in the public mind something like a distrust of his veracity; and this may be carried so far as to render his confession utterly worthless when it does appear.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education seems inclined to shirk all inquiry into the recent wholesale dismissal of teachers by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward Schools. The subject was presented at the meeting of the Board on Wednesday, but the members took good care not to act upon it in any shape. An adjournment was planned and carried for the special purpose of precluding all discussion and action upon the subject. Several members of the Board, while compelled to avow their disapproval of the removal of teachers on religious grounds, evaded the issue by affecting to believe that some other cause must have operated on the minds of the Trustees, and by treating it as a purely local and comparatively unimportant question.

This action of the Fourth Ward Trustees is the direct result of the action of the Board of Education, and that body has no business to evade the responsibility for it. They first directed that every teacher should open the school by reading the Bible. The Fourth Ward Trustees directed their teachers not to do so. Each body wielded the formidable power in its possession for the enforcement of its decree. The Board would not pay those teachers who refused obedience to its orders, and the Trustees dismissed those who did obey. The teachers were thus made the innocent victims of this contest of passion struggling for power.

The Trustees have now carried the matter to its natural result. They have swept the Ward of those teachers whose religious faith is not to their liking. The Board of Education looks timidly on, not daring even to remonstrate against so unjust and outrageous a proceeding. Some of the Trustees have appointed their own relatives to positions as teachers, in direct violation of the regulations of the Department:—and even of this flagrant disregard of law the Board does not venture to take the slightest notice. It is very easy to see what must be the fate of our School system under such an administration of its affairs.

THE CUBAN MESSENGER.—A paper thoroughly American in its appearance comes to us from Havana. It is the only journal on the island printed in the English language, and although but a few numbers have been issued, it seems to have every characteristic necessary to make it a permanent and invaluable medium of communication with the West Indies. Its market reports are already quite full, and arrangements are making to extend them. The undertaking is one which deserves encouragement and success.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Staten Island steamboat *Sylph* was on her 6 o'clock trip from this City, a Polish woman, (name unknown,) about 40 years of age, after divesting herself of her hat and mantilla, jumped overboard. The steamboat *Richard Stockton* was passing at the time, and the Captain immediately stopped the boat and rescued the woman. No cause assigned for the act.

A young musical prodigy is attracting a good deal of attention in the vicinity of Salem, Mass. She is a child aged only 3 years and 7 months, and yet plays upon the piano more than fifty separate airs, having composed two or three herself. She learns very readily; can play in the dark or blindfolded. Her name is Martha S. P. Story, and she is the youngest daughter of Andrew Story, Jr., of Essex, Mass.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Resolves to Adjourn a Week from next Monday.

THE KANSAS ADMISSION BILL KILLED.

The House Closes a Profitless Session of Twenty-four Hours.

Is it Constitutional to Debate Without a Quorum?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1, 1860.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution for adjournment on the 18th was adopted in the Senate to-day by Democratic votes, only two Republicans voting for it. The impression is that it will be again rescinded, as the business cannot be disposed of. If this is not done the President will immediately call an extra session.

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS REFUSED.

Mr. SHERMAN threatens to refuse to report the Appropriation bills, unless time be given to his party and friends to exercise the constitutional right to discuss general topics. This discussion may be necessary to counteract the damaging effects of Mr. SUMNER'S late speech, which it is believed will cripple the Republican Party in several of the Free States.

JUDGE WATROUS TO BE IMPEACHED.

Several Committees are now pushing their labors with the view to reporting before adjournment. The Judiciary Committee are in almost constant session in consideration of WATROUS' case, and witnesses are being rapidly disposed of. The testimony taken is already voluminous, and impeachment is certain. Judge WATROUS anticipates it, and is already preparing for the trial, which must consume most of the next session of Congress.

COVODE COMMITTEE READY TO REPORT.

The Covode Committee will be ready to report next week, should the resolution to adjourn not be rescinded; otherwise the investigation is to be kept open as long as possible.

ARRIVAL OF HON. CAVE JOHNSON.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, ex-Postmaster-General, has arrived here and has accepted the invitation of Mr. BUCHANAN to make the Executive Mansion his headquarters during his sojourn. It is rumored that Mr JOHNSON is looking after some contingent interests at Baltimore.

GARIBALDI AND ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The State Department is in receipt of heavy European mails. Most of the dispatches refer principally to affairs in Italy, with European opinions thereon. Mr. FAULKNER intimates that GARIBALDI is backed in all his movements by French intrigue, while Mr. DALLAS says that the great filibuster possesses the sympathy of the English Government.

PROSPECTS OF THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS.

The friends of Senator DOUGLAS are sanguine of his nomination on the first ballot, in Baltimore. The Douglasites carried every precinct of that city in the election of the Committee, and have selected the Maryland Institute in which to hold a Convention. The State Committee (Anti-Douglas) tried to control the arrangements, and select a small room in order to exclude all outside influence. In this they failed.

NO INTELLIGENCE OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Indian Office has received no information touching Indian hostilities in Carson Valley. Agent DODGE, who has lately been here arranging his accounts, is now on his way to his post. He was anticipating trouble in consequence of the Government failing to make good his promises of presents to the Indians.

A COTTON CONSUL TO COLOGNE.

C. G. BAYLOR has been nominated for new Consul to Cologne through the cotton influence of the South, the cotton trade being his specialty. Mr. BAYLOR is a gentleman of indomitable energy, and will doubtless make an efficient officer. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

The report made by Senator BAYARD, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day accompanying the bill for the execution of the process of the Senate for arrests, assumes the ground that serving a warrant for such purpose is the execution of process, and on the authorities cited, is a purely ministerial act, and therefore both on principal and authority, may be lawfully executed by any person authorized by the officer to perform the particular act. It is not contended that a Sergeant-at-Arms can appoint a General Deputy vesting all his own functions in him, but that he may on general principles of law, deplete the authority to perform a merely ministerial act to a third person, who may be only as to that act his special deputy. The legal intendment must be that the Senate intended that the process issued by the Sergeant-at-Arms by its President, should be served by deputy. The bill is based on this principle, and grows out of the unsuccessful effort to arrest Mr. SANBORN and JOHN BROWN, Jr.

The recently published statements relative to Mr. COX, of Ohio, in connection with the Lecompton and Kansas bills, and which insinuated corrupt advances to Mr. COX, were thoroughly refuted by the sworn statements of that gentleman. The Covode Committee fully exculpated him from any shadow of improper influences. The statement that the Postmaster at Columbus was immediately appointed, on Mr. COX'S voting for the English bill, is a mistake. It was eight months afterward, and had no connection with that measure. The vacancy was not created till the Autumn of 1858.

Notwithing that the Senate has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn Congress on the 18th, it is the opinion of various members of both branches that the time will have to be extended at least till the 25th, in order to dispose of all the pending public business.

A private dispatch states that tpe Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Indiana have nominated JAMES A. CRAVENS as their Congressional candidate. The district is at present represented by Hon. WM. H. ENGLISH, who declines being a candidate for renomination.

CHARLES Y. BAYLOR has been nominated by the President to the Senate as Consul to Cologne. This appointment in connection with the development of direct trade between Germany and the tobacco and cotton States of this country, Mr. BAYLOR being prominently identified with this commercial enterprise.

Sundry persons here, having interested themselves in the spiritual welfare of the Japanese, they have formally declined all religious communications, on the ground that but one religion is known and recognized by the laws of Japan; that they are forbidden in any manner to take part or be present at the celebration of any other. They, however, express their acknowledgments for the interest and kind intentions of their American friends. After this expression of their views, they were assured that, while it was the duty of the officer in charge to communicate to them the fact of offers of religious books and invitations to attend places of worship, it was not the desire of the Government in any way to force their inclinations, and that their wishes would be respected, at which assurance they expressed their gratification.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

A large number of House bills were reported upon.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) made a report on the petition of F. B. SANBORN, asking to be relieved from the obligation to appear before the Harper's Ferry Committee, and asked that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of said petition, which was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment, but withdrew it subsequently.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to take up the veto message of the President in the case of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates.

[The bill was to allow EDWARDS & Co. for mail service on the Northern Lakes, and was vetoed by the President because the charges allowed were arbitrary.]

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.) opposed and Mr. BINGHAM advocated the bill.

The question being taken, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President, it was decided in the negative—yeas 25, nays 31.

withstanding the President's objections, it was lost by yeas 18, nays 38.

Mr. BRIGHT renewed his motion to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment. The resolution provides for an adjournment on the 18th, at 12 M.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped no Republicans would vote for an adjournment until the Tariff bill was acted on.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) took the same view.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution. The Senate was not in a condition to adjourn. It could not do so in justice to the public interests.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought it their duty to stay and attend to business. He was ready to meet the Tariff question as all others.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) thought neither House prepared to adjourn. He had hope of getting up the Pacific Railroad bill, and disposing of it this session.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) advocated the resolution.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to lay it on the table. Lost—Yeas 23, Nays 36.

Mr. BIGLER moved as an amendment to adjourn on the 27th.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.) CAMERON and others.

Mr. CAMERON moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow. He said it had been promised by the Democrats of Pennsylvania that we should have a tariff bill this session. He believed his colleague honestly made this promise.

Mr. BRIGHT thought they could get through by the 16th.

Mr. BIGLER's amendment was rejected.

The resolution was then adopted, by yeas 29, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Clark, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Greene, Grimes, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Kansas bill. Lost by Yeas 27, Nays 32—a strict party vote, except that Messrs. BIGLER and PUGH voted with the Republicans. Mr. DOUGLAS was paired with Mr. CLAY, and Mr. CRITTENDEN with Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas. Messrs. KENNEDY and SAULSBURY were absent or not voting. With these exceptions all the Republicans voted Yea, and the Democrats Nay.

The Army bill was proceeded with.

Various amendments were offered and discussed at length.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment that the course of instruction for cadets now at West Point Military Academy shall be that prescribed at the time of their entrance, but cadets entering this year, or hereafter, shall be divided into two classes, the lower class to go through a course of study of five years, and the higher class four years, the Academic Staff to fix the standard of merit for admission upon approval of the Secretary of War.

Messrs. DAVIS, LANE, FESSENDEN, GRIMES and others debated the subject.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment to the amendment, that the term of instruction shall not exceed four years, and this provision shall be carried into effect by the academic class as soon as practicable, compatible with existing arrangements. Rejected.

Mr. BROWN's amendment was modified and adopted.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) renewed the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, and there rejected, that where States have made advances for military purposes, and have lost or paid the interest on the same, the amount of said interest shall be allowed in the settlement of their accounts, as has been done in the cases of Maryland and Alabama, and it was adopted, Yeas 26, Nays 17.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider in order that the vote may taken in a full Senate, so that this large amount, $1,500,000, may not be taken out of the general Treasury and given to States which are able to take care of themselves. In a full Senate this amendment was rejected by yeas 25, nays 29, and it was unfair that so small a number should now adopt it.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the other day there were only fifty-four votes cast, and it received to-day more than half that number, so that it would have passed with the Senate as full as it was then.

Mr. IVERSON replied to Mr. JOHNSON's remarks, defending and justifying the claim. He was not afraid to take the question in full Senate. It don't require a thimble full of sense to understand the subject. It is a plain question. Strict justice requires that whatever the States have expended for the public defence should be refunded to them.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said Virginia was deeply interested, and claimed this amount as a just debt, and not at all on account of the expenses of the John Brown raid. That was her matter. She presents no new account, but asks that her account, as already stated, may be paid on principles of justice.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment.

Without taking the question, at 5½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

Last night's report was up to 2 o'clock. The time afterwards was spent in hearing the excuses of absent members brought in from time to time by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

At 4¼ o'clock he reported that he had called on forty or fifty members locked in their houses or rooms. He rapped as loud as he could, but members either failed to respond or refused to come.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said it was a ridiculous farce to stay here all night while members were comfortable in bed. He moved to suspend further proceedings. Lost.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring all gentlemen named in his warrant before the bar of the House, and take the necessary means to do so.

After an exciting running debate, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. HICKMAN offered another resolution, which was agreed to, that the Doorkeeper be called before the bar of the House to answer for the escape of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, from the floor of the House after his being called before the House for response.

The Doorkeeper responded orally. He had upon the order of the House caused the doors to be carefully closed, and the messenger at the west door stated that Mr. STANTON had passed out in some way or other by him; he thought in company with other members, who went out on parol. He had censured the messenger for permitting it, although he stated he supposed Mr. STANTON was also on parol.

Mr. HICKMAN offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest Mr. STANTON and bring him before the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) raised a question of order that this course could not be taken under the present call, which was sustained.

At 6¼ o'clock the Speaker resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. HUGHES, the thanks of the House were tendered to Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) who had been acting as Speaker *pro tempore*, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided during the scenes of the night.

Only two or three more of the absentees were brought in before about 8 o'clock, when a large number arrived.

The first gentleman arraigned was Mr. CRAIGE, (Dem.,) of North Carolina, who presented no valid excuse for his absence.

Mr. SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved that he be kept in custody until he should pay a fine of $25.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed the motion, contending that by the rules the House could impose no penalty beyond the fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the expenses of the messenger.

Mr. SPINNER said the Constitution gave the House unlimited power without any necessity for a rule.

Mr. CRAIGE said he had no objection to being made an exception to the general rule, if the House saw proper, but he hoped gentlemen would give him time and take the fine in installments, for he had not got all the money. [Laughter.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD said if the construction of the gentleman from Massachusetts was correct, the rules were useless.

Mr. SPINNER modified his resolution so as simply to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to retain Mr. CRAIGE in custody until the further order of the House.

The resolution was disagreed to.

Mr. CRAIGE and the others were then discharged, upon the payment of the usual fees.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) having been arraigned, Mr. BOCOCK moved that he be fined ten dollars.

The question of order was raised that the House had no power to impose such a penalty, which was overruled.

The motion to fine Mr. MONTGOMERY ten dollars was disagreed to; 15 against 59.

During the voting the question arose as to the right of a member who had not paid his fees to vote.

The Speaker decided that the payment of the fees was a matter entirely between the member and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that no member could be excused or restrained from voting on account of the imposition of a fine, thus reversing the decision of the Speaker *pro tempore*, made during the night.

After the vote was declared, Mr. PETTIT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said he rose to a question of order.

Messrs. HICKMAN and LOVEJOY, of Indiana, (Rep.,) objected to the gentleman addressing the Chair for any purpose, as he was under arrest.

The Speaker said he must decide, if their rules were good for anything, that the member while under arrest had no right to vote, speak or act in any way in the capacity of a member.

Mr. PETTIT respectfully appealed from the decision of the Chair amid cries of "Order."

The Speaker said he was unwilling to entertain the appeal, but it would have to be taken by some friend of the gentleman from Indiana, or other member not under arrest.

Mr. MONTGOMERY and others who could not give satisfactory reasons for their absence were fined the costs of arrest.

Motions to adjourn and to suspend the proceedings were negatived in rapid succession.

Numerous questions of order were decided, appealed from, and discussed amid great confusion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD appealed to the House to put an end to these proceedings, and moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he and his friends would not consent to an adjournment until the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. MCKEAN,) had made his speech.

A motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

After further proceedings, JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said it was evident that a quorum was present, and moved that further proceedings be dispensed with. The question was decided in the affirmative, 62 against 35.

Mr. COLFAX moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Fortification bill.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Negatived, 44 against 86.

Mr. COLFAX appealed to the House, because there must necessarily be an end to these proceedings. The gentleman (Mr. MCKEAN) was deprived of the floor last night by the Democratic side, upon the ground that there was no quorum present, and if they now refused to go into Committee, it would show that the objection was not the want of a quorum.

After further proceedings the House went into Committee.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) resumed his speech, in the course of which he expressed regret that JACKSON was not now alive to take hold of the Southern disunionists with his hickory hand. The policy of the Democratic Party, as represented by the Southern leaders, was opposed to the encouragement of free labor—opposed to the Pacific Railroad, located to promote the interests of the whole country, and opposed to the measure of giving homes to freemen. They demand that Slavery shall be extended and perpetuated. The occurrence at Harper's Ferry was the offspring of Slavery. Then why take it into Free States to prove a prolific source of future evils? Why worship Slavery as divine?

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. MCKEAN refused to yield the floor, saying after struggling twelve hours he would not surrender. He warned Southerners that the North was not to be intimidated. The Republicans will take control of the ship of State, and throw the corsairs overboard. If that be mutiny make the most of it.

At 11½ o'clock the Committee rose.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Dem.,) called up the Missouri contested election case.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone its consideration till to-morrow. They had been in session twenty-five hours without transacting any business, but on a constitutional point; that is, Mr. CRAIGE had raised a point, that no speeches could be made in the absence of a quorum. While the gentleman had a right to make his point, yet he desired to say emphatically that the Republicans have a constitutional right to be heard. There were gentlemen on that side who wish to discuss political questions. That right must be protected, and they will enjoy it. If the Democrats say this shall not be done without a quorum, then gentlemen must meet from day to day, and enforce attendance instead of following the usual practice to make or print speeches in the absence of a quorum. It was necessary to postpone the special order because they were all weary and worn out. They were not in condition to act on the question to day. He was willing to stay here, but other gentlemen were not.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) said he had not slept at all throughout the night, but was willing to remain here six hours longer to transact the business of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN was glad to hear that. All he desired was that gentlemen on the Democratic side must not expect Republicans to give up their constitutional rights. If they could deliver their speeches only in the presence of a quorum the session would be protracted beyond the time set apart by the House for final adjournment. He would bring no appropriation bills before the House until these gentlemen could express their views. He withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. LEAKE called attention to the fact that an eighteen column speech, never delivered in the House, appeared in the *Globe*.

Mr. HICKMAN said that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the President's protest was the special order for the day.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE remarked that this was a continuation of yesterday's session.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) replied to Mr. SHERMAN, saying that it was not a constitutional right for any one to address the House when a quorum was not present. The Constitution expressly says that no business shall be transacted unless a quorum be present. He then referred to the fact that yesterday's *Globe* contained a speech of sixteen columns never delivered in the House, although it might have been published by consent. Objection was made to Mr. MCKEAN's proceeding last night, because there was no quorum present, but when one was obtained no objection was made to the gentleman's resuming and concluding his speech, and permission was given him to make additions to it. The Chair, however, during the night had undertaken to deprive Democrats of their constitutional rights. The gentleman from Ohio (SHERMAN) retired last night at 11 o'clock, and doubtless quietly enjoyed his slumbers.

The House, at 11¾ o'clock, adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Alleged Corruption in High Places.

HOW THE CANALS HAVE BEEN REPAIRED.

The Syracuse *Journal* reports a suit before the Circuit Court, brought by MYRON BANGS (a canal contractor,) against the administrator of the late SAMUEL S. WHALLON, Canal Commissioner, for money loaned by said BANGS to WHALLON—$1,600, about the 4th of January, 1858, and $1,000 about 6th of June, 1858. It was alleged that WHALLON agreed to pay these amounts, with interest, when called for—and that neither of them have been paid, nor any part of them, though payment has been frequently demanded. The answer of the defence was a denial of each and every part of the causes of action.

The only witness for the plaintiff was ELI T. BANGS, brother of the plaintiff, and he testified that he paid the amounts loaned to WHALLON, at his brother's request, and to conversations with WHALLON in reference to the payment of the several amounts back to his brother; also that he had never, to his recollection, stated that WHALLON had an interest in either of these contracts, or that he had made $5,000 by the death of WHALLON.

B. DAVIS NOXON, Esq., in opening for the defence, stated as another ground of defence, that the said SAMUEL S. WHALLON was a partner in the contract for repairing Section 2, of the Genesee Valley Canal, in company with BANGS & Co., and that the money received as aforesaid, at the times aforesaid, was but his share of the profits.

The first witness for the defendant was THEODORE D. BARTON, of Buffalo, who testified that in a conversation with E. T. BANGS, at Albany, about WHALLON's death, BANGS said that WHALLON's death was a loss of not less than $30,000 to him; that he had an agreement with WHALLON for extraordinary repairs on the Genesee Valley Canal, which WHALLON would have executed had he lived; he said SHERRILL had executed the contract, but it required two Commissioners, and RUGGLES refused. Witness said he thought the character of BANGS to be bad, and that he would not believe him under oath.

GIDEON SEARL testified to a conversation with E. T. BANGS, at Rochester, in 1858, in relation to the payment of money to WHALLON, in which B. said: "I have given him $1,600." He did not tell what it was for.

HUGH SEYBEARNE testified that when he was Resident Engineer on the Genesee Canal he had a conversation with BANGS as to who were the parties to the contract for repairs on Section 2 of that Canal, and he said himself, WHALLON and ISAAC MEAD. This conversation took place about the latter part of January, 1857, at Albany. BANGS said he was to have a third, WHALLON a third, and MEAD a third. He stated that he had paid W. his share of the profits, in a conversation in the Winter of 1858. He also told witness, at Albany, that the death of WHALLON saved him $5,000. Witness went to Mayville in company with BANGS, and on the way he took out a roll of bills from his pocket, saying there was a thousand dollars he was going to give to WHALLON if he would sign his drafts. On the way back to Westfield, B. said he had paid W. the $1,000, and that he had signed the draft.

On the cross-examination of this witness, he testified that he was suspended as resident engineer on the ground that he had taken a bribe of $400; the fact was he took the money for another man, and in a suit for the money, the jury rendered a verdict of no cause of action.

WILLIAM WHALLON, son of the late Commissioner, testified that in June, 1858, BANGS said his father had a third interest in the contract on the canals; that he had $1,000 to pay witness' father, and that was a good contract and helped him much.

Evidence was introduced to impeach the character of BANGS, and after rebutting testimony, plaintiff's counsel here asked leave to withdraw the suit, for the reason that the additional ground of defence mentioned in the opening of the defendant's counsel, was unexpected, and that they were not then prepared to meet it on account of the absence of a witness.

After considerable discussion on the question, the Court ordered that the motion be granted, and that plaintiff pay all the costs of the defendants in the action, in the same manner as if nonsuit had been granted, within ten days after taxation; and if said costs are not paid within that time, then and in that case judgment of nonsuit is to be granted.

PRATT & MITCHELL and N. R. CHAPMAN for the plaintiff: JAMES NOXON and B. D. NOXON for defendant.

THE ABERRANS RECAPTURED FROM SLAVE SHIPS.—Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN, who has resided in Liberia for the last ten years, but who is now on a visit to this country, writes as follows to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society regarding the negroes lately returned to Africa by that organization:

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries in reference to the condition of the cargoes landed in Lebanon from the *Niagara* last year, I would state that they were divided among the settlements under the careful direction of Rev. Mr. SEYS, the Agent.

Those at Cape Palmas, from their arrival up to the time of my departure in September last, were comfortably housed, well clad, and well fed. They were living together at the receptacle. A Congo man who had been living many years in Monrovia had charge of them, and was living with them; they had also a Colonial teacher, appointed by Mr. J. T. GIBSON, the Government Superintendent, who daily instructed them in school. On Sunday they all attended church and Sunday school, and some of them gave contributions at the Missionary meetings. They were enabled to do this, as after the regular hours appointed for them to work, they were allowed to work for themselves, which they often did.

They were all in the enjoyment of good health, and well pleased with their situation. Similar arrangements, I think, were made by Mr. SEYS for those who were placed at other settlements.

Those arrangements were to be enforced for a year, after which they were to be apprenticed to the colonists for a term of years. I am, &c., &c.,

Rev. R. S. GURLEY. C. C. HOFFMAN.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis *Republican* gives an account of a terrific thunderstorm, which burst over that city about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d inst. In the city houses were unroofed, and in one instance the walls of a building which was struck by lightning were left standing, while the floors of all three stories were thrown into the cellar. On the upper rivers steamboats had their smoke-pipes blown down, and their cabins demolished. In the country near by fruit trees were uprooted, fields of young corn were demolished, and large quantities of earth were washed down from the hillsides. Hail-stones fell at intervals, and did some damage.

Trees and Foliage.

Those intending to plant their grounds should visit the nurseries NOW, when each variety can be seen in its beauty.

They will thus know certainly what they are purchasing.

RHODODENDRONS

are now in full bloom and in great beauty.

PARSONS & CO, Flushing, L. I.

Moffat's Life Pills.—IN COSTIVENESS, BILLIOUS and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, acute and chronic; bilious fever and fever and ague, and obstinate headaches, these pills have proved a certain and speedy remedy. Dr. MOFFAT'S Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, nervous complaints of all kinds, organic affections, palpitation of the heart, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor,
No 335 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Edge's Firework Depot,
No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane,
is now open. Persons wishing exhibitions or for retail, are invited to inspect the brilliant assortment now offered.

Portuguese Pills! Portuguese Pills!—MME. NOYELL'S PORTUGUESE PILLS, for Ladies. Sold at No. 158 Bowery.

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere-prevailing and fatal malady. It is compounded from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as eruptive and skin diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preëminently adapted to family use.—*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Mr. Beaumont's Collection of Paintings.—The sale of the above collection will be concluded THIS EVENING, by R. H. LEEDS & CO., at No. 594 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, and comprises the larger portion of the more valuable pictures. Among them are the superb Van Schendel, the Verboeckhoven, the series representing the Twelve Months of the Year, by Kruseman, and other works of equal merit.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes.—It is a mistake to suppose that CANTRELL, of No. 613 Broadway, sells only ladies' gaiters, boots, slippers, shoes, &c., of superior quality. He also sells misses' and youths' shoes, boots, &c., of every description.

S. Kakeles' Patent Double Reflecting Signal Light.—For City railroad cars, stages, canal and steamboats docks and piers. Manufactured at No. 693½ 1st-st., New-York. Patent right for sale.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO'S,
No 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Bridgewater Paint—Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs railroad bridges, depôts, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coating. HICKS & BETTS, No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Riggs' Water-proof Multipedal Truss. Also, a new Truss for Varicocele, superseding suspensory bandage, and retaining in permanent relief. Astor House, Barclay-st.

Grandjean's Hair Composition.—40 years' experiment on the human hair, for its embellishment and treatment.
Astor-place, near Broadway.

Summer Styles of Hats and Caps for Gents. and children, the largest variety in this City.
Beautiful straw goods for Misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Brandreth's Pills.

They do not unduly excite any organ—only what is necessary to enable it to throw off those matters or humors which are impeding the blood in its circulation, and which, in fact, occasion the pain or disease.

They are applicable to all ages and both sexes; agree with all, and sure to do their work well—that is, they cleanse the system of all impurities, taking out of the way of nature all impediments to her supply of health.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 293 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX, with full directions.

June Roses.—Ladies, if you wish to promenade, and wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes for yourselves and children, step into MILLER & CO.S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
C. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WHITE—HART.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, Dr. FRANCIS V. WHITE to Miss ANNIE HART, all of this City.

BROWN—WALTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Edward O Flagg, TIMOTHY Y. BROWN to Miss C. eldest daughter of Elisha L. Walton, Esq., all of this City.

WATMOUGH—WENDOVER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Thos. C. Strong, Mr. RICHARD B. WATMOUGH to Miss ABBY C WENDOVER, both of this City.

☞ Syracuse and Oswego, N. Y., Hackensack, N. J., Liverpool, Eng., and California papers please copy.

REIMER—KNIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, at St George's Church, by Rev. Dr Tyng, Mr. SAMUEL W. REIMER to Miss LIZZIE KNIGHT, only daughter of Wm. W. and Margaret C. Davis, (formerly Knight,) all of New-York City.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

NEWKIRK—BRENNAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Wiggins, BENJAMIN A. NEWKIRK, of Hawley, Ulster County, to SOPHIA A. BRENNAN, of New-York.

RAPELYE—PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Wm. Webb, DAVID P. RAPELYE, of Newtown, L. I., to MARY ELLIS, daughter of the late Cornelius Purdy, of this City.

BOGART—DE ANGELIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, RICHARD W. BOGART to MARY, daughter of Gideon De angelis, all of this City.

VANCE—HART.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Osborn, JOHN VANCE to LIZZIE T., third daughter of Col. L. Hart.

BURRITT—WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. B Carter, D. D., of Yonkers, N. Y., GEORGE H. BURRITT and ANNA, daughter of J. M. Woodward, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BERRYMAN—WHITNEY.—At New Haven, on Tuesday, June 5, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Kip, Bishop of California, CHAS. H. BERRYMAN, of New-York City to HARRIETTE, daughter of the late Henry Whitney, Esq.

DIED.

FERRIES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, WALTER RYDER FERRIES, only son of Walter M. and Sarah R. Ferriss, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, No. 266 West 43d-st., this day, (Friday,) June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NILES.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, WELCOM DAVID NILES, aged 44 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 263 7th-st., on Saturday, June 9, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 5, ROBERT L. BROWN, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 248 Madison-av., on Friday, June 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

RILEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, LOUISA ALSOP RILEY, daughter of the late Isaac Riley, formerly of this City, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Greenleaf, No 15 Bank-st., without further invitation, on Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MYERS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 7, MARY ANN, wife of Casper Myers, aged 27 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday June 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 344 7th-av.

FIELDING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 7, THOMAS FIELDING, in the 61st year of his age.

GREGORY.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, June 6, of consumption, CORDELIA S. GREGORY, daughter of John H and Catharine Gregory, aged 16 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at the house of Spencer Gregory, on 125th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., on Friday, June 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FICKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, of scarlet fever, FRANK FICKETT, son of the late Francis Fickett, Esq., aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his mother, No. 314 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 6, MARY JANE, daughter of Samuel W. and Mary E. Boyd, aged 4 years, 3 months and 6 days.

TOWNSEND.—In Palmyra, N. Y., on Friday, May 27, of disease of heart, Mrs. RUTH TOWNSEND, aged 69 years. "In early life she professed her faith in the Saviour. Through all her pilgrimage she has been sustained by this even inward power. Her children and friends weep, but another believer has received the end of her faith; another pilgrim is at home."

WHITWELL.—In Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 2, AUGUSTA NEWTON, wife of John C. Whitwell.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of Mr. Samuel W. Parsons, No. 47 Sydney place, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, June 9, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ULLICK.—In London, Eng., on Monday, April 30, WILLIAMS T. ULRICK, late of New-York, aged 53 years.

When those we love are snatch'd away
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
That friendship must demand.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 271, June 7, 1860.
59, 36, 70, 13, 18, 54, 29, 24, 20, 60, 42, 57, 53.

Class No. 272, June 7, 1860.
11, 53, 23, 48, 32, 5, 17, 56, 37, 16, 41, 65, 54, 46.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 7, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Building Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

NEW IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12th-st., entrance second door on 12th-st.—JOHN L. TUCKER, formerly of the Tremont House, Boston, having become the proprietor of this House, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends to conduct it upon the European plan, and hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to receive a liberal patronage.

"USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL."—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE, for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

THE GRAEFENBERG PILLS AND GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT will cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and all Old Sores, Bruises and everything with inflammation. Sold by all druggists.

A BEAUTIFUL BEARD OR MOUSTACHE is not only a great ornament to any face, but in our variable climate is absolutely necessary to protect the throat and lungs. Now, on some faces beards won't grow naturally, and the only thing that will force it to grow is my Onguent, which will do it in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Its price is $1, and it can be had of nearly every druggist in City or country.
R. G. GRAHAM, No 169 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BRYANT'S UNRIVALED STOMACH BITTERS, IN DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, HAVE NO EQUAL. A SINGLE TRIAL WILL ESTABLISH ITS VIRTUES. PRICE $1 A BOTTLE. DEPOT NO. 8 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES give a healthful temperature and tone to the system, and eradicate disease in the gentlest and safest manner which no other medicines will.
Sold at No. 2 Bond-st., and by all druggists.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!—The place to get them of superior workmanship,

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THE PROPERTY OF THEODORE H. HILTON, ESQ.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 102 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terfass; 7¼-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent pantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French worktables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. House to rent low to a responsible tenant furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.
Will sell by auction on
FRIDAY, June 8,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of laces, buttons, ladies and gentlemen's linen, handkerchiefs, velvet ribbons, fancy silks, kid gloves, bonnet laces, children's mitts, bonnet wire, fringes, cheneale; embracing every style of goods found in a first-class fancy millinery-store.

Also, 18 fine gold watches to be sold without reserve, together with about 100 medallions and bas-reliefs of various subjects.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Stuffed birds, embracing a beautiful collection, arranged singly, in groups, under glass shades; all of which have been prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS'
TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,
ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
upwards of $400,000 worth of
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.
Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11. A supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, a large special sale of first-grade champagnes, all of which will be guaranteed genuine and perfectly sound or the money refunded. They consist in part of Mumm's, Piper Heidsick, quarts and pints, Heidsick & Co., Green Seal, 1vroy, (very fine,) Gordon Royal, of Messrs. Brugiere & Divvers' importation, Vin des Dames, Jacqueson and Fils, Dumersie, and several other brands. The whole of the above will be positively guaranteed first quality, and will be sold in lots to suit buyers without reserve. Samples may be seen at our office any time before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
SUPERB LADIES' SADDLE PONY.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant long-tail dapple chestnut pony, 14½ hands high, six years old, warranted in every way, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and without fault or blemish; has been used by a lady, and is, without exception, the handsomest lady's horse in this City; unsurpassed for beauty and action. He may be seen at Messrs. WHITE & CORNING'S stable, in Irving-place, between 17th and 18th sts., until 12 o'clock on Friday. To persons wishing a fine lady's horse, an examination of him will repay them.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) AT 11 O'CLOCK,
300 CASES SEASONABLE STRAW GOODS.

S. & G. BOGART, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—S. & G. BOGART, by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on the premises, June 11, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., the Bowers farm, containing about 25 acres of arable land, located upon the White Plains Road in the village of East Chester, Westchester County, New-York, and fronting East Chester Creek, about one mile south of the Mount Vernon station on the New-York and New-Haven Railway. The farm is beautifully situated, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, apple, pear, and quince orchards, garden, barns, stables, out-houses and comfortable dwelling, 60 by 30 feet, containing parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, and a never-failing spring near the dwelling. Also, at the Merchants' Exchange, June 12, 1860, at 12 M., the valuable plot of land at Fort Washington, containing about two acres, located on the Kings Bridge Road, between 181st and 182d sts., upon which are four dwellings, barns, &c., &c. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 North William-st. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 and 9 A. M.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in reps and brocatel, extension dining tables, pier and mantle mirrors, centre tables, rosewood piano-forte, extension dining tables, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, enameled chamber suites, oak do., mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c. The whole to be sold to pay cash advances.

ALSO,
At 12 o'clock, a general assortment of fine diamond jewelry, watches, diamond finger-rings, ear rings, brooches, hunting-cased and open-faced watches, chronometers, gold guard and vest chains, &c., together with a large assortment of other jewelry, which can be fully relied upon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in brocatel, mahogany, do., in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt-frame pier glasses, lace window curtains, gilt pier bases, mahogany washstands, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs in hair cloth, rosewood easy chairs in brocatel, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, mahogany and rosewood marble-top, centre, side and card tables, together with a large lot of office furniture, book-racks, drawers, cases, shelves, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, Salesroom 141 Broadway.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel, hair-cloth or plush; rosewood, marble-top side or corner etageres, secretary and library bookcases, French plate tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, black walnut and oak sideboard, dining-room and office chairs, oak and black walnut extension tables, lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, bedding, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of very stylish bay carriage-horses, about 16 hands high, a handsome span, the property of a private gentleman, sold for no fault whatever, but simply because the owner has no further use for them. This affords a good chance to those who desire a good family team.

Sorrell horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, is a very stylish draft; also, a light wagon, in good running order, to be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 29, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August, hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
WAGONS AND HARNESS, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, one elegant box wagon, for four persons, built to order by Youngs of 20th-st., and has been used but three weeks; one four-seat wagon, built to order in the best manner, and warranted for one year, has never been used; one three-seat wagon, and several light cap and road wagons, also, double and single harness.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, FRIDAY EVENING, June 8 at 7½ o'clock—Valuable library, being the entire miscellaneous portion of the private collection of the late John O. Halstead, Esq., (recently deceased,) comprising fine library copies of the best editions of standard books on various subjects, including many that are scarce, and a variety of recent publications, &c.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer,
AT AUCTION.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, piano forte, oil-paintings, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedding.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
THE CHOICEST COLLECTION OF HOUSE and garden plants offered this season will be sold by P. H. VAN ANTWERP, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. They come with the boat this morning. This will be about the last sale of the season.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.
SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BILLIARDS.
BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY splendid tables, with everything complete, for $250 and $300. Call and examine. Private houses furnished. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

POLITICAL.
BELL AND EVERETT.

GRAND
RATIFICATION RALLY!

All lovers of the Union, the Constitution and the laws; all friends of Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture; all who would rebuke Sectionalism and Fanaticism; and all friendly to the elevation to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States of the peerless Statesmen, Patriots and Orators,

JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE,
And
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Will assemble en masse at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,
At 8 o'clock.

The unrivalled orator,
Hon. GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Tennessee, grandson of PATRICK HENRY,
Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia.
Hon. JAMES M. QUARLES, of Tennessee.
Hon. JOS. R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
Hon. ZEBULON B. VANCE, of North Carolina.
Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut.
Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.
Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD, of Massachusetts.
Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York.
Hon. WILLIAM DUER, of New-York.
AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS,
Are invited to address the meeting.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS will make a report to the meeting in behalf of the Delegates to the Baltimore National Convention.

The new Band of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) are engaged, and will perform some of their choicest music.

By order,
JAS. DE PEYSTER OGDEN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements
of Central Committee.
WM. E. FROST,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements
Of Young Men's National Union Club.

FIREWORKS.
EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Depôt, No. 300 Broadway,
Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of
Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Malden-lane and Broadway.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLBY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.

Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.
$36.—THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS.—$36.
Defrays expenses for term of 14 weeks. Send for new catalogue to JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—SUPplies schools and families with competent teachers; also, with school merchandise, &c. References: Dr Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Son, Faculty Rutgers College, *et al.* Wanted immediately, two superior teachers (ladies) of music, drawing and painting; salary $500 to $600 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 818 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.
SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE Arrangements for the Summer months to reside with a family in the country and give lessons in French and music. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box No. 2,535 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.
EMPORIUM OF LIGHT.
The undersigned respectfully invites strangers and the public generally to examine the various novelties of the day connected with the subject of artificial illumination, before making their purchases or contracts elsewhere.

At the establishment of the undersigned will be found all the recent improvements in lighting, heating and cooking by gas; all the varieties of oils and burning fluids in market, with the lamps best adapted to their several uses, as also all the approved brands of candles, &c., &c.

Estimates and working plans furnished for resin and coal-gas apparatus, from the smallest size made up to a scale suitable for village gas-works.

Full particulars furnished by mail to correspondents throughout the United States, Canada, Cuba and South America, on application to HORATIO EAGLE.
Rooms of the *American Gas-Light Journal*,
No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PRESENTS FOR THE JAPANESE.
Manufacturers and others who contemplate making presents of machinery and manufactured articles, as specimens to the Japanese Government through the Embassy now in this country, can have facilities afforded them for carrying out their wishes by calling on the undersigned, who has already quite a number of articles promised by enterprising artisans and manufacturers. The undersigned is now completing his arrangements for putting up the first vessel out of New York direct to Japan. Shipments have been offered from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newark, N. J. R. H. GALLAHER, No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York, representative of JNO. ALLMAND, Jr., & CO., Kanagawa, Japan.

FIRE PROOF SAFES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FITCH & REYNOLDS,
No. 11 Maiden Lane.

DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services of the new Washington-square M. E. Church, corner of Macdougal and 4th sts., will take place on SABBATH, June 10. Sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, D.D.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D.; and at 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D.D. The regular services of this Church will be preaching on the Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sessions of the Sabbath School—9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly lecture—Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Classes, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

BASS POLE AND REEL WANTED.—ANY one having a first-rate Pole, suitable for salt water fishing, and large Multiplying Reel, either brass or German silver, in good order, and willing to sell for a low figure, may address Box No. 1,628 New-York Post-Office, stating condition and lowest price.

TO COOPERS.—A FACTORY IN THE VICINITY of New-York, using a large quantity of kegs, wish to make arrangements with a keg maker for their supply during the year. Address Box No. 4,836 Post-office, New-York, when an interview will be given.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO CARE FOR THE SUMmer months, by a young man with a small family. Unexceptionable references can be given as to sobriety and honesty by first-class citizens. Address D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
A CARD.
TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.
J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 116 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st, between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first-class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—EXtra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.
TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs., complete with every convenience. The chandeliers, pier mirrors, cornices and carpets (all expensive fine goods) will be left at tenant's option, to hire or not. For terms, and orders to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
3d and 3d lofts of No. 6 College place.
Apply to
ATHERTON FARRE & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE elegant three-story house No. 92 Columbia st., midway between Wall st. and Fulton Ferries; in superior order, having gas and Nassau water, and recently painted. Rent, $700. Furniture for sale, if wanted. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES RICHARDS, Office of Cutler, Tidball & Welch, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 128 West 38th-st., near 7th-av.; gas fixtures rented with the house. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

A LARGE OFFICE TO LET—ON SECOND floor, No. 90 Fulton-st. Also, all of second floor, No. 88 Fulton-st.; fourth floor, No. 45 Gold-st., and a large light basement, No. 45 Gold-st., with or without steam power. Inquire of JOSEPH H. WHITE, No. 94 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished, with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., to let, furnished, containing 11 rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice-house, (filled,) bath-house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to JAMES C. WILSON, No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-second-st., near 4th av., to a private family, for one year or more; twelve rooms, in perfect order. Apply at No. 8 East 22d-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FARMS.
FARM FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY June 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., at the late residence of Moses Taylor, deceased, in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about four miles from Tarrytown, and one mile from Kensico depot, on the Harlem Railroad; said farm containing about 62 acres of land; is in a high state of cultivation; about 6 acres in wood, and the remainder in grass. The situation is high, dry and healthy, having a commanding view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. On the farm is a house, barn, and other outbuildings; also, an apple-orchard and other fruit. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.
ANDREW TAYLOR, } Executors.
WM. H. COOPER, }

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTtages and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depots, churches, and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.
SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on a union to celebrate the 4th of July, and to prepare for our pic-nic excursion to take place this month. The time and place will be made known to the public through the Press and handbills. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The members of the Vocal Class of the above Institution are requested to meet their Professor (Dr. GUILMETTE) in the Chemical Room, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.
J. T. HODGE, Curator.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A farm near the City, the lease, stock and fixtures (which are new) of a first-class family grocery-store, on one of the leading avenues up town, in a splendid location. Sold only in consequence of the owner having another business to attend to. Apply by letter to F. P., Post-office, New-York.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVeled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.
LOFTS WANTED—FOR STORAGE OF DRY goods, in the vicinity of the Park, either side. Address Box No. 2,598 Post-office, stating dimensions, location and lowest price.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK & ROS., No. 88 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT
FOR SALE AT
NEW-HAMBURGH, ON THE HUDSON.

This beautiful country residence is located about 60 miles from this City, nine miles from Poughkeepsie, half a mile from the steamboat landing, and about the same distance from the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad.

The house is a substantially built building of two stories, to which, at but small expense, one or more stories can be added. The grounds surrounding the house exhibit great taste, in the well arranged evergreen and other trees, with vines and shrubbery, and with the beautiful lawn in front, and the well-stocked orchard in the rear, present a graceful picture—this portion of the estate comprising 29 acres.

North of the mansion house grounds are 17 acres of most excellent land.

South of the house are 36 acres of land, on the most elevated site in the neighborhood, commanding one of the most extensive and delightful views of the Hudson and of the surrounding country—six acres of this tract being well wooded, with fine growing trees, and watered by a never-failing spring.

The whole of ti is property, comprising in all 82 acres, will be sold together or separate, on favorable terms of purchase.

For further information in regard to the property, apply to B. B. DYER, agent for A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 987 Broadway, corner 23d st.

GLENWOOD CASTLE FOR SALE.—A VERY desirable situation for any gentleman doing business in the City of New-York. This is a stone castle all covered with ivy, in a secluded vale close by a gurgling brook meandering over its pebbly bottom; there is a never-failing spring 20 feet from the kitchen door, one in the barn-yard, and 24 that supply the fish-pond, all of the best water in the county; also, a garden not surpassed, with a variety of fruits, viz.: Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, cherries, quinces, plums, apricots, peaches, pears, apples, &c., with some of the most beautiful shade trees, elms, oaks, maples, ash, chestnuts, &c. The property, about 2 acres, is situated in Westchester County, a little east of the old Boston Road, above the stone Church, adjoining the property of Col. Lewis Morris, about 10 minutes' walk from the Old Harlem Bridge.

N. B.—The garden is all planted with a variety of the choicest vegetables, sufficient for a large family the whole year. For further information apply to
CHARLES LEACH, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, and with gas fixtures; large outbuildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,194 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE RUDson RIVER.—A country residence at Piskhill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house, well filled gas-house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including furniture, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lennox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUtiful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from the depot, fourteen miles from Chambers-st.; time 55 minutes; sixteen trains daily. The house is brick, hollow walls, two stories and attic, contains 20 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, piazzas on three sides; water from unfailing springs (higher than the house) supply every part, together with all the modern improvements appertaining to a first-class residence; five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the river, being adapted for occupation in Winter as well as Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the best and most in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 30 miles from the City, one hour by railroad, convenient to cars and steamboats, churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house, 40x32; good outbuildings, choice fruit and shade; garden; location unsurpassed for health or scenery. There is on the place a farmer's cottage, barn, &c. Will be sold at a bargain to a cash purchaser; or would exchange for a house in the City. Inquire of HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th-st.; or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DWELLing house, gardener's house, carriage and greenhouses,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of th world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelling purposes,
also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 56 BROADWAY, In BANK NOTES, and other Securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Prices current issued occasionally.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 154 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 154 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 19, 1860, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of June next, 1887. It is to be understood that the lenders are not hereby to take less than a million, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund" and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 5, 1860.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor,
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, Comptroller,
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer,
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-general.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,200,000, an upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans and the Mississippi River. In connection with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $650 000.

Maps, prospectuses, form of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information, may be had upon application to C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & ROBINSON,
No. 36 William st., Merchant's Exchange.

LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK— NEW-YORK June 5, 1860.—At the annual election held on the 4th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Dire tors of this Bank for the ensuing year viz:

WILLIAM H. MACY,	WM. DEPEW,
JAMES MEINELL,	R. AUGUST WITHAUS,
JONATHAN THORNE,	R. S. NDS TUCKER,
JNO. FISHWICK,	THOS. FISHER,
C. WINTHROP GRAY,	SIDNEY MASON,
WM. H. RUSSELL,	JOSEPH V. OBAVIA,
	RICHARD P. BRUFF.

And as inspectors of the next election
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, SAMUEL BARSTOW,
RICHARD STOUT.

At a meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. MACY was unanimously reelected President, and NICHS. F. PALMER appointed Cashier,
By order of the Board,
WM. H. MACY, President
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election for nine Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, held on the 4th inst., the following persons were unanimously elected:

ROBERT H. McCURDY,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN E. SWIFT,	WILLIAM J. BUNKER,
JOHN C. VELZ,	JOSEPH BLUNT,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM E. DODGE, and
	WILLIAM SMITH BROWN.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, on the 6th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President.
ISAAC ABBOTT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will re opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO
No. 56 Warren-st. NEW-YORK, May 7, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 15, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of the "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
C. W. DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5 per Cent., payable on demand.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1860.
ELECTION AND ANNUAL MEETING FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 96 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,	Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson,	Nelson Sizer,
E. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton,	Daniel Butterfield,
S. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson,	Thos. W. Hutchins,
C. C. Satterlee,	Theo. Anthony,	John H. Talman,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee,	Edward Gothout,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	John J. Mc Lean.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $200,000 in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 59 Pari-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WALTER SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connection with the favorite steamer KNOOK DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 45 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 15 A. M., stopping at 13th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 30 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market slip:
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND LONDONT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL,
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, MOUNT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 6, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 6 A. M.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 5 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 13, 8½ A. M.	
Thursday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 10 h (ames) st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Spring-st. at 6½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 4 N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MARY POWELL, Capt. JOHN VANDERBILT, will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:55 and 6:30 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7.15 and 8 A. M., and 1, 3, 5.45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SEA BASE BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, yielding to the solicitation of his former customers, will run the HERO to the fishing Banks every SATURDAY, leaving Robinson st. 8½ o'clock; Spring-st. 8¾; Peck slip 8¾, and Pier No. 3 North River 9 A. M., returning and landing at Robinson st. by 6 P. M. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALLwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Nyack, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobbs's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The Steamer ALIDA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 9 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception,) returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., Touches at West 10th (Jones-st.,) and 34th st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN P. BROOKS leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 90 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 113 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT.—LANDING at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Cottageville, and Perth Amboy. The fast steamer SHOOTER will leave spring st. SUNDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock; Robinson-st., 8¼, and Peck-slip at 8½ o'clock. Returning leave Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. Havens, will leave Pier No. 33 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted.) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 26 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVERS at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE SUBscribers having this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and the Act amending the same, hereby certify under our signatures as follows:

1. The name or firm under which such limited partnership is to be conducted is

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing in DOMESTIC DRY GOODS and other merchandize, upon Commission or otherwise, in the City of New York.

3. The names of all the partners interested in such partnership are HENRY T. JENKINS, of Yonkers, Westchester County, and FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, of the City of New-York, who are the general partners, and ISAAC P. HAZARD of Peace-Dale, Rhode-Island, who is the only special partner.

4. The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

5. The period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of June, 1860, and it is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1866.

Dated, New-York, June 1, 1860.
HENRY T. JENKINS,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC P. HAZARD

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON will temporarily occupy the store, No. 191 FULTON-ST., corner of Church-st., and on the 1st of July will take possession of their store, No. 45 PARK-PLACE and No. 41 BARCLAY-ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of T. S. BYNNER & CO., which expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of May, 1860, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. S. BYNNER having purchased the interest of H. HOWARD is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
T. S. BYNNER,
H. HOWARD.
New York, June 7, 1860.

The undersigned will continue business at the same location, and respectfully solicits from his old friends and customers a continuance of past favors.
H. HOWARD will continue in my employ.
T. S. BYNNER,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 176 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, No. 39, VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock M. of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. SIMONDS, Albany; Prof. BECK, M. D., of Albany; Dr. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Rev. Jas. Sprole, M. D., of New York; Dr. E. Campbell, of Fitzford, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Bacon, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Loring adds to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of two wells. Dr. Peck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. J. Jones read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fever; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than bi-carbonate of soda. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.

Dr. Beck, in a letter, says: "A wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult."

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

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NEW MEDICAL BOOK,
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DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, PHYSICAL DECAY, RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid quackery and barbarous treatment, with its nasty, repulsive, injurious, nauseating, and sickening specifics, and idiotic instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 15 Duane-st., for years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, however long standing, are cured, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the ordinary treatment of medicine impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as graduate of the New-York Medical College, Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBLOSAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL GUIDE AND CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND," intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,954 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE who disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1849, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 5 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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SCOTIA (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA,

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

THE RIVAL CONVENTIONS IN ALABAMA.

SELECTION OF DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, June 6.

The National Democratic Convention sends a full delegation to Baltimore, and nominates an electoral ticket. The delegates at large are D. C. Humphrey, S. C. Pasley, W. O. Winston, [illegible] J. Siebels, R. A. Baker, John Forsyth, A. W. Hillard and W. Garnett. There are also twenty District delegates.

The Regular (or Seceders) Convention send delegates to Richmond and Baltimore. Those at large are F. S. Lyons, A. B. Meek, D. W. Paine, W. L. Yancey, W. M. Brooks, P. D. Smith, L. P. Walker, L. W. Lawler, and there are twenty delegates from the districts.

MR. YANCEY had the floor this morning, and spoke in favor of the minority Platform.

MR. GARDENER, of Richmond, followed, in favor of the minority Platform.

MR. JACKSON, of Savannah, spoke in favor of the majority Platform, and MR. COBB, of Washington City, closed the debate.

All the speeches were able, and many of them eloquent.

C. W. STILES called the previous question, and the main question was ordered.

The vote was then taken on the minority platform, and resulted yeas 77, nays 305.

The vote was then taken on the majority report; yeas 298, nays 41.

MR. GARDNER, of Richmond, entered a protest against the action of the Convention.

Some other minor matters were transacted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The supporters of the minority report hold a meeting to-night to consult on the course to pursue.

DOUGLAS MEETING IN BOSTON.

ADDRESSES BY HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, GEN. S. S. COX, AND OTHERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency rallied in great force to-night, packing Faneuil Hall, with large crowds outside, where speeches were also made. Ex-Governor WELLES, of Maine, presided in the HALL, assisted by E. C. BAILEY and about 100 other Vice-Presidents.

Addresses were made by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON J. C. KAVANAGH, of Minnesota, Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Resolutions were adopted, asserting that the Democracy of Massachusetts favor DOUGLAS for the Presidency, indorsing the Charleston Platform, and the non-intervention doctrine; that the Massachusetts delegation are bound by every honorable consideration to cast their votes at Baltimore for DOUGLAS, urging harmony to insure victory, and after alluding to the fact of DOUGLAS receiving a majority of the votes at Charleston, urges the ignoring of prejudices, and unity of action North and South; pointing to the great fidelity of the Northern Democracy as a guaranty for the future.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AND CHOICE OF DELEGATES.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, June 6.

The National Democrats met in Convention last night, Judge WARNER, President.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, declaring that property exists in slaves, and favoring the Dred Scott decision.

The Convention also nominated a full delegation to Baltimore.

The following are the delegates from the State at large: Judge WARNER, Gov. JOHNSON, JAMES GARDNER and A. H. CHAPPELL.

Thirty Counties were represented, by one hundred delegates.

The Convention was harmonious.

Adjourned.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, June 7.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day and made the following nominations: For Governor—AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson County. Treasurer—John Owen, of Wayne. Auditor-General—L. G. Berry, of Lenawee. Attorney-General—Chas. Upson, of Branch. Superintendent of Public Instruction—John M. Gregory, of Washenaw. Secretary of State—James B. Porter, of Allegan. Commissioner of Land Office—Samuel L. Lacey, of Calhoun. Member of Board of Education—Edwin Willetts, of Monroe. Presidential Electors at Large—H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; Rufus Hosmer, of Ingham. The Convention was entirely harmonious.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting is being held this evening to ratify the National State nominations.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, June 7.

At the Maine Republican State Covention, held here to-day, three hundred and twenty-one tows were represented by 781 delegates. FREDERICK A. PIKE, of Calais, presided. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., of Orono, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 429 votes against 306. The nomination was then made unanimous.

ABNER COBURN, of Broomfield, and WM. MILLER, of Portland, were selected as candidates for Presidential Electors at large.

A series of resolutions were adopted, indorsing the Chicago nominations, approving the Republican Platform, and strongly recommending Mr. WASHBURN to the people of Maine for Governor.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 7.

The Democratic Convention at Donaldsonville has adjourned. The secession (rom the Charleston Convention was condemned, and it was resolved that the Louisiana delegates pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

The Japanese.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

The most extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of the Japanese. It is the great topic of the people. The Japanese will arrive at about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and will be received by a large body of the military. The Committee of the Councils are holding daily meetings. They intend giving the public every opportunity of observing the strangers. Open barouches will be employed for the Ambassadors. First City Troop and Black Huzzars will act as a special guard. Places will be assigned in the procession for the Governor, Commodores STEWART and READ, and the Judges of the several Courts. A torchlight procession of the firemen, and a trial of the steam fire engines, is contemplated. The Ambassadors have accepted an invitation to a *matinée* at the Academy of Music, to be given on Tuesday, under the auspices of WHEATLEY & CLARK, of the Arch-street Theatre. The entertainment will comprise popular selections from the opera, drama and ballet.

Inauguration of the Governor of New-Hampshire.

THE CEREMONY AND THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 7.

Governor GOODWIN was inaugurated to-day. There was an unusual military and civic display on the occasion.

The Governor's Horse Guards, a new cavalry corps, were deservedly admired, comprising as they did the *élite* and chivalry of the State.

The Governor's message is brief. It is mainly devoted to local affairs, of which he speaks encouragingly.

In conclusion, he says that New-Hampshire declares to all disorganizers and disunionists, wherever found, that she stands by the Union and Constitution, as interpreted, not by any new lights, sectional cliques or party platforms, but by itself, its framers, and the precedents of all departments of the Federal Government.

A grand inauguration banquet was given by the Governor's Horse Guards this afternoon, at which patriotic speeches were made by Governor GOODWIN, Ex-Governors COLBY, HAYLE, and others.

The Case of Rev. Jacob S. Harden.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR BEFORE THE CHANCELLOR OF NEW-JERSEY.

At Trenton, yesterday, the counsel of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, by poison, appeared before the Chancellor, to make an application for a writ of error, to take the case before the Court of Error and Appeals. Hon. W. L. DAYTON appeared on the part of the State. The objection was to the indictment, which charged the offence to have been committed on divers days, authorities being cited to show that there must be a definite time fixed for the offence. Another objection was that the Court had omitted to appoint triers in the case of a juror where the challenge was to the favor. There were eight objections in all—one relating to the diagram of RAMSEY'S house, and the other to the testimony of various witnesses as being irrelevant. Mr. DAYTON replied at length, and the Court stated that an opinion would be rendered on Saturday or Monday next.

From Mexico.

EXTENSIVE BANK FAILURE—MIRAMON SURROUNDED BY URAGA'S FROOPS—RUMORED OVERTHROW OF HIS VANGUARD—McLANE TO RETURN HOME.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 6.

The schooner *Potomac* has arrived here with advices from VERA CRUZ to the 30th ult.

Messrs. JECKER & Co., bankers at the City of Mexico, had failed, entailing immense losses throughout the country. Their liabilities are reported to be $4,400,000, and their assets $7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years, promising to surrender twenty per cent. of their capital each year, together with six per cent. interest. Their creditors had refused the proposition, but were to meet again on the 25th ultimo.

Monsieur GAZELAC, the late French Minister, is in great distress, having lost all he possessed by JECKER & Co.'s failure.

The Diplomatic corps had suspended all relations with MIRAMON's Government.

MIRAMON was near Queretaro, surrounded by Gen. URAGA with 12,000 men, and unable to escape. It was reported that an engagement had taken place, and that MIRAMON's vanguard was overthrown.

Minister MCLANE is sick, and will return home if the Mexican Treaty is not ratified.

Signor PACHECO, the new Spanish Minister, had arrived.

The depositions of Capt. TURNER and others, in reference to the captured steamers had been received.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 7.

The steamer *Pocahontas* sailed for Vera Cruz to-day, with a large mail.

The New Mexican Mail.

HOSTILE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS—MINING NEWS—THE WEATHER.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, June 7.

The new Mexican Mail with dates to the 31st ult., arrived here to-day.

The Navago Indians made an attack upon Fort Defiance a few days before the mail left, and came very near capturing it as the garrison were not expecting anything of the sort. Fortunately by some mismanagement on the part of the Indians, their presence was discovered, and after some fighting they were routed.

Trains of wagons were arriving at various points in the Territory almost daily, and business, although reviving to some extent, was still somewhat depressed.

Six companies of soldiers are on the Red River on the look out for Indians.

A passenger, who came to Fort Union with the mail, stated that he had orders from Col. FAUNT GRAY to the not troops to attack the Indians if it could be possibly avoided.

Six Companies left Pawnee Fork on the 1st inst., on a scout, and if they do not receive countermanding orders they will, no doubt, drive the Indians from the road or whip them into submission.

The forty dragoons that left Pawnee Fork some two weeks ago to attack a band of Kiowas, returned without finding them.

The mail came through without an escort, there not being an Indian on the road, and would have made schedule time had they not traveled five days with an ox team.

A train of nineteen wagons left here to-day for Denver City, and others are making preparations for leaving in a few days.

The news here from the gold mines is very flattering, and has created quite a stir amongst the friends of those out here.

The weather is still dry, and there is no prospect of any rain.

The Prince Albert's News.

CORRECTION OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The following is a correct version of some portion of the news by the *Prince Albert*, which was wrongly printed, owing to the blunder of the telegraphers:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 6.

The steamship *Prince Albert* arrived at this port at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, but, owing to the wires being down, we have been unable to transmit her news until this evening.

The *Prince Albert* left Galway on the evening of the 26th of May, and brings advices of that date by telegraph from both London and Liverpool.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec May 12, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th, and the *New-York*, hence for Bremen, touched at Southampton on the 25th.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased since the last weekly returns to the extent of £416,000.

The National Medical Convention.

FESTIVAL AND CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF ÆSCULAPIUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, June 7.

The hospitalities of our citizens and the courtesy of the Legislature have made the National Medical Convention a subject of absorbing interest to all classes. Last night five large parties were given to various members of the Convention. Prof. SILLIMAN'S grounds were magnificently illuminated with colored lights. To-night there is a general festival at the State House, the Legislature having adjourned early to give time for preparations. The building is brilliantly illuminated. Over the portico is an arch of lights. To-morrow morning there is to be a grand excursion to East Rock.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS—ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 6.

Gen. WALKER and a few officers have gone to Central America.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos 3d inst., has arrived. She brings $81,500 in specie. News unimportant.

Murder in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 7.

HENRY CRAWLEY, a teacher in the Mount Auburn Female Seminary, while escorting two ladies home from the Opera-house last night, was attacked by rowdies at the corner of Main and Hunt streets, and stabbed in the breast, causing instant death. The murderers are not yet arrested.

From Albany.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 7.

Dispatches were received here this evening from St. Catharine, C. W., stating that JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, President of the Commercial Bank of this city would not survive until morning.

Assignment in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, June 7.

A. F. WELLS, an extensive dry goods dealer, made an assignment. His liabilities are $250,000, and assets $300,000.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 7.

The aggregate increase of Canal tolls up to the last day of May, over last year, is over $136,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 7—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT—Holders firm and demand moderate; sales 9,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 15½. CORN—Several orders from Albany awaiting fulfillment, and market ½c. higher; demand moderate; sales, last evening, 27,000 bushels Illinois, at 53c. OATS steady; sales 20,000 bushels Canadian, on private terms. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY nominal, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Boats scarce and rates unchanged. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 7.

FLOUR dull, but steady; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 75. WHEAT dull and flat; red, $1 30@$1 36; white, $1 57@$1 60. CORN steady; yellow, 69c.@72c.; white, 71c.@75c. PROVISIONS firm and buoyant; Mess Pork, $18 25; Rump, $14; Lard, 11½c. WHISKY quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales; quotations are nominal. SUGAR firm at 7½c.@8c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR dull at $5 75@$5 87 for superfine. PROVISIONS closing quiet but steady. The rest of the market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; white, $1 40@$1 44; Red, $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; yellow, 68c.@69c. WHISKY, 21c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, June 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales at 10½c. for middling. Market dull and tending downwards. Sales of the three days, 2,600 bales. Receipts of three days, 1,800 bales. The rest of the market unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Great feeling has been excited in St. Louis by the discovery that a member of a prominent mercantile house in that city, which lately failed, was a Director of the State Bank of Missouri, and that he was indebted to that institution to the amount of $104,000.

Chamber of Commerce.

TOLLING HELLGATE—CODIFYING THE REVENUE LAWS—PRIVATEERING—THE JAPANESE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION—SANITARY CONVENTION.

The Chamber of Commerce held its monthly meeting yesterday—PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

IRVING GRINNELL, CHARLES D. MATTHEWS, and ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., were added to the members of the Chamber.

SHEPHERD GRANBY was elected to the vacancy in the Committee of Arbitration. MERRITT TRIMBLE, ABRAM COZZENS and OLIVER S. STRONG were elected to be Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, in place of Messrs. CONKLIN and BABCOCK, who had resigned. The Committee to audit the accounts of the Chamber made report, showing the receipts to have been $5,869 60; the disbursements, $4,328, and the balance in the Treasurer's hands, $1,541 60.

MR. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, from the Committee on the subject of the local tonnage duties proposed to be levied on vessels passing through Hellgate, for the purpose, real or pretended, of deepening its channel reported that although the project had been temporarily defeated at Albany, Congress now had before them a general act, which would include it, a measure of most mischievous, alarming and denationalizing character. A bill had been recently introduced into the Senate at Washington, broadly giving the consent of Congress *in advance to any local tonnage duty which any State may hereafter impose*, for improving any of the navigable waters of the United States within its limits; and that, too, without any previous examination, limitation or condition.

Under an act thus sweeping, every national safeguard provided by the Constitution will be swept away at once, and the whole commerce of the nation will be left to the mercy of the separate States, often discordant in interest or jealous of each other. It was to remedy these very evils that the National Constitution and Union were formed.

The practical operation of this widespread abandonment of national authority—this blind surrender of all salutary national check—would be to transfer to the powers at Albany the whole control of the national waters within this State, including, of course, the Hell Gate grant, which could and would then be bestowed as a rich monopoly on some favored company, to the eternal annoyance of our national commerce.

From the vote of yesterday in the House of Representatives, surrendering the Red River to the States on its borders, there was imminent danger that this general bill was a fait accompli. He assured the Chamber that immediate action would be necessary to arrest this most destructive legislation. The local duties to be levied at Hell Gate would be a most vexatious and burdensome tax upon our national commerce for private benefit alone. The Committee had just ascertained, by a record kept at Sands' Point and other places, that 5,532 vessels passed through the gate monthly. Allowing 150 tons for each vessel, would give an aggregate of over 800,000 tons a month, which, at one cent per ton—the proposed rate of duty—would give an income of $96,000 per year. This enormous tax was to be levied upon our commerce without any just or adequate equivalent. Mr. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, had given it as his opinion that the proposed work could be done at a maximum of five to six hundred thousand dollars. If the work is to be undertaken at all, it should be by the Government, and for the benefit of all the commerce of the country, and they alone should regulate the imposition of tonnage dues, if any were found necessary. But the mere idea of any duty whatever on this artery of trade, the mere attempt to compel the vast and ever-increasing commercial fleets of New-England to stop and render local tribute, the bare proposal to erect a toll-house within the limits of this great commercial City, was so monstrous, so utterly abominable that it could need only to be stated. Can it be possible, asked Mr. R., that these United States, after enjoying for eighty years their free national existence, bringing in its glorious train as its peculiar characteristics, FREE HARBORS and FREE HIGHWAYS, could now wilfully revert to the barbarous system of local tribute, which so long disgraced the waters of Europe? For one, he should regard the passage of the bill now before Congress so wilfully and suicidally abandoning all national authority over the national waters, as an utter scandal to American history and American civilization. He trusted that the members of the Chamber would unanimously express their remonstrance at once, and send it on without delay to our representatives at Washington.

After some spirited and interesting remarks by Mr. NELSON, an extensive ship-owner, in respect to a similar project now before the Senate of the United States for granting to a private association the right of levying local duties on the principal mouth of the Mississippi—a privilege asserted by the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce to be worth $250,000 yearly—the following resolutions were adopted as the sense of the Chamber:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York earnestly remonstrates against any action by Congress, giving its assent in advance to any measure, and without previous examination or proper limitation, to any laws thereafter to be passed by any of the separate States, imposing local or tonnage duties on the navigable waters of the United States.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York regard the bill pending in the Senate of the United States giving the assent of Congress to the act of Louisiana for levying tonnage duties on shipping for the improvement of the Pass a l'Outre of the Mississippi River as unconstitutional in spirit, and deeply and directly injurious to the commerce of the United States

Resolved, That the Secretary forward copies of this resolution to the Senators in Congress from this State, and their Representatives from this City.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE submitted the form of a memorial to Congress against the passage of the bill for codifying the Revenue laws, which was adopted.

A lengthy discussion followed upon the subject of Privateering.

Mr. LEOPOLD BIERWITH submitted a report in answer to Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter in relation to the immunity of private property from capture on the high seas.

A minority report from Mr. PHELPS was presented, advising the postponement of the whole subject. He was not in favor of declaring privateering only one form of legalized piracy. It was not any worse than captures by men-of-war, which, in some cases, robbed hen-roosts, &c., during the last war. The majority report did not express the sentiments of the New-York merchants.

Mr. LOW advocated the Majority report, and Mr. WETMORE replied in favor of the Minority report. He eulogized the gallant conduct of our privateers, and said in case of a war with England a fleet of privateers would sally out and astonish the world by its achievements.

Mr. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN spoke on behalf of a number of foreign merchants, merely on the score of humanity, and hoped the majority report would prevail.

On motion of Capt. MARSHALL, the subject was postponed until October.

On motion of Mr. LOW, a Committee of fifteen were appointed to meet the Japanese Embassy on their arrival in this City; the following gentlemen were appointed: John C. Green, W. F. Carey, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robt. B. Minturn, Joseph Peabody, Charles H. Marshall, J. G. King, A. Neilson, John A. Stevens, Richd. Lathers, David Olyphant, Geo. Opdyke, F. A. Conkling, E. E. Morgan, J. De Peyster Ogden.

Mr. Schwab stated that Bremen papers had announced that bills of health were to be required of vessels leaving that port for New-York. He moved a resolution asking for information as to why this distinction was made towards Bremen vessels, which was adopted.

A communication was received inviting the Chamber to attend the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention to be held in Boston on the 14th inst. A Committee of five, with power to fill vacancies, was appointed. Adjourned.

Dr. Cheever's Church.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Church of the Puritans was held in the Lecture-room of the Church last evening, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Chair. The meeting was opened by a prayer from Mr. BERRY. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, after which the reports of the Prudential Committee and of the Treasurer were called for, but as neither of them were ready, it was voted that they be presented at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, members of the Church only voting. The following officers were elected, all of whom are supporters of Dr. CHEEVER, and received about two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast:

Deacons—Edwin West, Wm. E. Whiting, Joseph S. Holt, A. C. Semple.

Prudential Committee—Dexter Fairbanks, Henry A. Hartt, C. J. Warren, Samuel R. Davis, Alonzo S. Ball.

Clerk—Edward Gilbert.

Treasurer—T. S. Berry.

A majority of last year's officers were Anti-Cheever in the late controversy. At the close of the election the report of the Committee appointed to consider the protest of the Prudential Committee against the regularity of the admission of Mr. T. J. HALL as a member of the Church, was read. It was a lengthy document, reviewing in detail all the objections contained in the protest, and justifying the action of the Church in the admission of Mr. HALL. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged. The meeting then adjourned.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

CONCERTED ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENT OF ANNUAL COMMITTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee was held last evening. Judge SCHEMERHORN was in the Chair, and the attendance was very large.

A communication was received from the German General Committee, stating that they agreed with the views of the Mozart Hall people, and desired to act in concert with them in the coming campaign. The document elicited loud applause, and was placed on file, when CHAS. A. MAY made a congratulatory speech, which was responded to by the Chairman of the German Committee.

The Standing Committees for the year were then appointed as follows:

On Finance—Messrs. Francis, Williams, Bogart, Boardman and Gallagher.

On Printing—Messrs. Parsons, Dalton, Brady, Fitzgerald and Kelly.

On Naturalization—Messrs. Hughes, Leviners and Connolly.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Garrick, McKnight, Ray and Timpson.

The Committee then adjourned.

Annual Masonic Communication.

THIRD DAY—ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER AND DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, the Grand Lodge resumed its session. Present—M. W. J. L. LEWIS, Jr., Grand Master, officers, and members as before.

The attendance at the opening was not as large as that of the day previous, owing, no doubt, to the Regatta, which came of yesterday, attracting numbers of visiting brethren. The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, and with prayer by R. W. and Rev. H. C. VOGEL, Grand Chaplain. After the reading of the minutes of yesterday, R. W. F. M. KING stated to the Lodge that he had received from Mrs. CHANCELLOR WADSWORTH a letter, asking of the representatives from the different counties of the State to present the name of some lady in said county to act as Treasurer of the Ladies' Washington National Monument Society, of which Mrs. WADSWORTH is the Vice-President of this State. It is to be hoped that this request will be complied with, in order that the Society may go into active operation in this State as it has in others.

Resolutions being in order, Brother CHAMBERLAIN presented one requesting the Grand Lodge to donate $500 to the Board of Relief at Albany. Referred to the Committee on Charity. A large number of petitions and memorials were then presented, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

The hour having arrived for the election of Grand Officers, the Committee on Credentials made their report, and the representatives proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year. Visitors and the reporters were then obliged to leave the Grand Lodge-room until the ballots were declared. By this time the representatives mustered in full force, there being 1,202 present; the balloting was quite spirited, and in strict keeping with the characteristics of the order.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock the result of the ballot for Grand Master was announced, as follows: whole number of votes cast, 1,202; necessary to a choice, 602; R. W. Brother JOHN W. SIMONS received 607; R.W. F. M. KING received 514; R.W. P. P. MURPHY, 60. R.W. Brother SIMONS was then declared elected, having received a majority of 7 of the votes cast.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to 3 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the Grand Lodge resumed the election of Grand officers. The election of the late Deputy Grand Master is well received, and meets, as far as we can learn, with universal satisfaction.

On the ballot for the election of Deputy Grand Master, the whole number of votes cast was 1,055, of which R. W. F. M. KING received 610, and was declared duly elected.

The Lodge then proceeded to ballot for Senior Grand Warden, and at 5¼ o'clock R. W. CLINTON P. PAIGE having received 680 votes was declared elected.

The Lodge then adjourned to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7¾ o'clock the Grand Lodge resumed its session, and the reading and correction of the minutes occupied the time till 9 o'clock, when the Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot for Junior Grand Warden, which resulted in the election of R. W. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON.

Petitions asking for a donation of $500 to the Board of Relief at Buffalo; $800 to the Brooklyn Board of Relief, and $200 to the Williamsburgh Board of Relief, were then presented, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The election for Grand Secretary was then proceeded with and resulted in the election of R. W. J. M. AUSTIN. The Grand Treasurer, R. W. CHARLES L. CHURCH, was then elected by acclamation, and the Grand Lodge adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The business of the Grand Lodge will be heavy today.

The reports of the Standing Committees will be acted upon, and several very important cases will be brought up—among them the cases of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, La Union Francaise No. 17, Syracuse No. 102.

There will be an increase of visitors, while there will be a decrease of the representatives, some of whom desire to return home before the Sabbath. The Lodge will continue its sittings in the evening, until the business is finished, which will be by Saturday afternoon, and this great body dispersed over the State, to rest from labor until June of next year.

Cricket.

THE NEW-YORKERS VS. THE PHILADELPHIANS.

Yesterday, after delaying the match until afternoon on account of the rain, play was at last begun, and the ball went to all parts of the field. As the fielding became sharper runs were made with greater difficulty. The first wickets fell for heavy scores, making things look very bright for New-York; but a charge of bowlers, and a splendid catch at long leg by KUHN, which got rid of SAMS, changed the state of things. SHARP'S eleven comprised a three and eight singles: BEACH'S nineteen consisted of two two's and fifteen singles, while SAMS' twenty contained six twos and eight ones, made by dashing play. SENIOR'S next ball was a lipper, and made WILBY'S further stay unnecessary. CROSSLEY and HUGHAN both lost their wicket to BARCLAY, who bowled beautifully. The other two added little to the score, and the innings closed for 97—a very fair score.

The fielding of the Philadelphians in this innings was very fine after the first two overs, especially that of WALTER NEWHALL, KUHN, JOHNSON and BARCLAY. JOHNSON was good at long stop, and BARCLAY and SENIOR were effective at the bowling.

After an intermission of ten minutes, the New-Yorkers took the field—JOHNSON and VERNON facing the bowling of SAMS and CROSSLY. Runs were steadily made until WILBY was substituted for CROSSLEY. The result was, that VERNON shortly was given out, leg before wicket, and JOHNSON soon followed. NEWHALL, who usually marked very fine scores, was caught after making eight by very fine play.

The score of the Philadelphians would have been increased about twenty, had it not been for the lack of courtesy on the part of the captain and wicket-keeper of the New-York Eleven, or rather the eleven of the New-York Club. STEVENS was hurt on the preceding day, and in accordance with the usual custom, a substitute was employed to do his running. Although not a legal right, it still is invariably conceded in friendly contests, and was granted at first, but was recalled by the wicket-keeper, HIGHAM, who apparently was of the opinion that the chances of his side were none too good. As it was, the bystanders were indignant at this treatment of the Philadelphians, and especially so in the case of COLLIS, who was so much damaged that full half the opportunities for runs were lost. As the game stands, the chances of the Philadelphians are very fair for success, and their victory will be well deserved by their determination and activity.

Play will be resumed this morning at 10½ o'clock. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Sharp, b. Waterman	11	Vernon, l. b. w. b. Wilby	9
Beach, c. Bowe. b Vernon	19	Johnson, b. Wilby	4
Jose, b. Waterman	8	Sharratt, b Sams	6
Sams, c. Kuhn, b. Senior	26	Senior, c. Crossley, b. Wilby	0
Wilby, b. Senior	6	W. Newhall, c Crossley, b. Wilby	9
Hampshire, ran out	2	Barclay, not out	15
Higham, b Barclay	17	Stevens, b. Crossley	8
Bray, c. Vernon, b. Senior	1	Howe, c and b. Crossley	4
Crossley, b. Barclay	2	Collis, not out	2
Harvey, not out	0	Wides 12, byes 10, leg byes 3	25
Upton b. Senior	1	Total	82
Wides 4, byes 8, leg byes 4	16		
Total	97		

Funeral of an Officer of the Army.

The funeral of Col. JOSEPH PLYMPTON, of the United States Army, took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Governor's Island, with solemn and impressive military honors. The body, inclosed in a handsome coffin draped with the United States flag, was taken in a small steamer to the Island, accompanied by the relatives and friends of the deceased and a number of his late military associates. On arriving at the wharf it was received with the appropriate military salute, by a battalion of troops drawn up under arms, attended by a full band. The flag on the fort was at half mast during the day. The procession was formed immediately, the coffin being borne by eight soldiers in full uniform, and attended by Majors Holmes and Eaton, Surgeon Lamb, Capt. Wirder, and Cols. Scott and Keyes, of Gen. Scott's Staff, as pall bearers. The escort, with reversed arms, was in advance, and the friends of the deceased veteran in the rear of the body. The band struck up a solemn dirge as the procession wound its way to the beautiful little chapel embowered in trees which stands near the grave-yard. Here the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR, and the coffin was borne to the grave, where the last rites were closed by firing three volleys in honor of the deceased.

Col. PLYMPTON was a veteran officer of nearly fifty years' service, having taken a distinguished part in no less than four wars—that of 1812, the Black Hawk and Florida wars, and the glorious campaign under SCOTT in Mexico. He was brevetted for his "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and highly distinguished himself at Contreras. Alike remarkable for his high qualities as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman, his loss will be severely felt in the service, to which he was so great an ornament.

Mrs. Jane Manahan, residing in Bridge-street, East Cambridge, while awaiting her husband's return one evening, fell into a doze, from which she was aroused to find that a burglar was making free with such articles as he could conveniently dispose of. Without screaming or manifesting the least alarm, she sprang for him, but he took to his legs, and ran down stairs. She pursued him, caught him, and on his attempting to knock her down, gave him a severe whipping, "punishing" him severely about the face. She then made him sit down in a chair, and kept him there half an hour, till her husband's return, when Officer Kinsley was called in, and he was arrested. He was a stout-looking young fellow, and gave the name of James McCullion.

The Providence *Journal* gives an account of a case of mysterious bell-ringing in that city. The ringing commenced on Thursday evening and continued at intervals for three hours. So annoying did the ringing become that the wire of one bell was detached, and the other bell was muffled by being completely enveloped in a napkin. The phenomenon was witnessed by several persons, who thoroughly examined every part of the bell apparatus, but could discover no cause which tended to throw any light upon the occurrence.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A man named CAMEY was arrested on Wednesday night, while in the act of breaking into a carpenter's shop on Ross-street.... Several parties were arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Oriental Bank of New-York.... THOMAS EDGE, corner of Gold and Tillary streets, was arrested yesterday, by Sergeant RHODES, of the Second Precinct, for selling lottery policies.... ADRIAN MARTENSE, a resident of Flatbush, was a few days since fined $25 by Justice OAKEY, for disturbing a meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church in that place.... The house of JOHN B. WELSH, corner of South Eighth and Second streets, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, who carried away a lot of lead pipe and a quantity of clothing.... R. H. HARDING has been reélected President of the Eastern District Fire Commission.... A colored man, named JOHN JACKSON, was ejected from a Fulton-avenue car Wednesday night, and severely beaten by a man named ANDREW SMITH. SMITH was yesterday arrested and committed to answer. He was provoked to the assault by the colored man saying that he had as much right to ride in the car as a white man, so long as he paid fare.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named KEEGAN, whose father keeps the Bay View House on Third-avenue, opposite Thirty-sixth-street, (Gowanus,) was run over by a railroad car on Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. The driver of the car was arrested.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 7, 47, 43 44. Circuit Court Calendar—Nos. 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Henry Gascoyne was found guilty of committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Sarah E. Lawrence, a colored woman. The prisoner will be sentenced to-day.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Bill.

The following is Senator GWIN'S Overland Telegraph bill in the shape in which it passed the Senate, on the 26th of last month, by a vote of 28 to 15:

A bill to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by Electric Telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized and directed to contract with Zenas Barnum, Thomas R. Walker, John H. Berryhill, Hiram Sibley, Norman Green, John D. Catow, Frederic A. Bee and Charles M. Stebbins, their assignees, or a majority of said contractors or assignees, for the use by the Government of a line or lines of magnetic telegraph, to be constructed within two years from the 31st day of July, 1860, from some point or points west of the Mississippi River (connecting at such point or points by telegraph with the cities of Washington, New-Orleans, New-York, Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in the Atlantic, Southern and Western States) to the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, for a period of ten years, at an annual rate of compensation not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; and permission is hereby granted to said parties, or a majority of them and their assigns, to use until the end of the said term, any unoccupied lands on the route of said line or lines which may be necessary for the same; provided, that the Government shall, at all times, be entitled to priority in the use of the line or lines, and that the Secretary of War, when authorized by law, shall have the privilege of connecting said line or lines by telegraph with any military posts of the United States, and to use the same for Government purposes: And, provided also, that said line or lines, except such as may be constructed by the Government to connect said line or lines with the military posts of the United States, shall be open to the use of all citizens of the United States during the term of said contract, on payment of the regular charges for transmission of dispatches: Provided, also, such charges shall not exceed $4 for a single dispatch of ten words, and a deduction be made for messages of greater length.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said contractors or their assigns, shall have the right to construct and maintain, through any of the Territories of the United States, a branch line, so as to connect these said line or lines with Oregon; and that they shall have the permanent right of way for said line or lines, under, or over, any unappropriated public lands and waters in the said Territories, with the free use during the said term of such lands, as may be necessary for the purpose of establishing